FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COSTA RICA'S GUTIERREZ ON CONTADORA TECHNICAL MEETING

PA261555 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has announced a Contadora Group meeting to analyze regulations. Members of the Contadora Group technical committees will meet again in Panama on 14 and 15 May. Costa Rica will be represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina, Alvar Antillon, and Patricia Duran.

According to Contadora guidelines, meeting participants will focus their discussion on what the document calls execution regulations. In other words, they will discuss ways to implement the system, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said. This follows the approval to set up organizations tasked with overseeing control and verification aspects granted during the Contadora Group meeting in April. This decision was fully supported by Costa Rica, while the other four Central American countries consigned their observations to their respective foreign ministeries.

Dr Gutierrez said that representatives of Central American technical committees might meet in the latter part of the first week of May. He pointed out that the representatives of technical committees of each Central American country routinely meet prior to each meeting with Contadora Group member countries. This could take place at the end of the first week of May.

In addition, the foreign minister said: One of the greatest problems facing the Contadora Document is that it will not come for free; therefore, we foresee financial problems.

Presently, the group has depended on aid granted by important countries of the international community to help finance expenses. A proposal to grant $4 million in aid to the Contadora Group discussed by the U.S. Congress was well received by Foreign Minister Gutierrez. Regarding this, Dr Carlos Jose Gutierrez said Reagan aid to the group does not constitute meddling in the Contadora Group's operation. The diplomat said that aid is needed because the mechanism for verification and control, which was approved in April, calls for a mechanism for control and [words indistinct] the region due to the current economic crisis.

Area Ministers To Meet First

PA270014 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers plan to meet a few days before the Contadora Group's technical meeting in Panama City on 14 May. These three countries have traditionally maintained a common position with the negotiations promoted by this peace-seeking group.

The next Contadora Group meeting has been called to discuss a specific topic: the implementation procedures; in other words, how to get the peace project going.

ALFONSIN REITERATES CALL TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

PY282135 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Apr 85 p 13

[Text] Moron (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday reiterated the call for the defense of democracy he made on Friday and warned his listeners in this western suburb to be on their guard because what had cost years to build could be lost in a few hours.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the bicentenial of Moron, Alfonsin said there were two fundamental paths for strengthening democracy: freedom in the exercise of citizens' rights and solidarity in seeking solutions for all. "If everyone is a fervent defender of his own rights and freedoms, we are going to ensure for ourselves the destiny which belongs to the sons of this magnificent country," Alfonsin told a crowd of about 1,500 gathered outside the local city hall. "We must realize, if we do not want to betray ourselves, if we do not want to see the tragic spectacle of society infighting, that it is necessary to guard the effort it cost to achieve a constitutional government after seven years of a military regime," the president added.

Before Alfonsin's speech, Buenos Aires provincial Governor Alejandro Armendariz told the crowd Friday's rally in Plaza de Mayo was a "final knockout for minority sectors who wanted to be victorious warriors and instead became executioners defeated by the Argentine people." The governor said these sectors were clearly identified by all the citizenry and "want to lead us towards chaos and anarchy by preaching liberalism in the economic field but are authoritarian in the political field."

Alfonsin's speech on Friday in which he announced a war economy would be implemented brought mixed reaction from various political parties. Intransigent leader Oscar Allende said the president had defrauded popular expectations and demanded from the Radical government an "urgent and profound change in its economic course." He described the speech as a "mere propaganda and electoral message" and said the president was seeking a six-month moratorium from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to create a propitious electoral atmosphere for the November elections.

The Unified Socialist Party said it withdrew from the plaza when Alfonsin began explaining the commitments he had undertaken with the IMF and the policies to be implemented to meet the commitments. "We are always ready to defend freedom and democracy but not to support an economic project which would continue to ensure and guarantee the predominance of financial capitals and reaffirm Argentina's dependency," the party said in a statement.

Christian Democrat leader Carlos Auyero said Alfonsin "remained in debt with the leadership the country needs for liberation."

SPECULATION OVER POSSIBLE CABINET RESIGNATIONS

PY290212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (NA) -- There is speculation of possible resignations within President Alfonsin's cabinet to give him "freedom of action" so he can make the necessary changes to implement the new government policy described as a "war economy." This speculation could persist until Wednesday, 1 May, when the president will explain the government program before the legislative assembly.

Government sources have stated that "the president cannot give his speech to Congress with a resigning cabinet," but they added that "considering the specific reports given by the government regarding the war economy, the logical step for the ministers to take is to resign to give Alfonsin freedom of action to decide on their posts." They stated that "placing their posts at the president's disposal is an ethical step that the ministers must take when the president announces a new line in government policy and demands sacrifice from the authorities, condemning the negligence or abuse of power, to either express or deny their support to the president."

These sources pointed out that in his speech on Friday, the president implicitly supported Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, who on assuming his post made a speech proposing austerity and sacrifice in blunt terms similar to those used by Alfonsin. They stressed the relationship existing between the "political realism" of the speech made by Alfonsin and that made by Sourrouille, but declined to comment on other officials who may enjoy the president's approval or disapproval.

In this regard, they stated that the only adviser who has remained since Bernardo Grinspun's administration is Industry Secretary Carlos Lacerca, and that he has been the object of "questions for several months" by various sectors of government because of alleged "idleness." However, they stated that "these types of decisions will be made solely by the president and it would be false to say that we know what they are."

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES BEGINS

PY300222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0116 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (TELAM) -- The government today ordered a freeze on all public administration vacancies, and it also submitted to Congress a draft law that calls for obligatory savings accounts. During the cabinet meeting held this afternoon, President Raul Alfonsin urged the ministers and secretaries to adopt economic measures.

This was revealed tonight by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez after the cabinet meeting, which was held between 1600 and 2000 at Government House. Lopez also rejected the idea that some government members had submitted their resignations when he reported to the journalists accredited to Government House. He stated that the president initially met with the members of the executive branch and then broadened the meeting to include all the secretaries.

Lopez commented that on 26 April in his Plaza de Mayo speech the president called for an effort to overcome the country's very serious emergency and that he pointed out the government's responsibilities and those of the other social sectors. He also indicated that this meeting with the ministers and the secretaries, this government meeting, had the precise purpose of assuming the responsibilities that the government has to assume within this task, which means the full mobilization of all resources that are at the diposal of the public sector in order to overcome this very serious emergency. He stated that this is what the president meant when he used the words "war economy."

Lopez said that at the beginning of the meeting the president urged all the ministers and secretaries to adopt economic measures. The presidential spokesman stated that a freeze has been placed on all vacancies in the public administration, that is, vacancies in the central government, the state enterprises, and the Buenos Aires City municipality. He added that it will be suggested that the provincial governments adopt the same measure.

Lopez said that it has been ordered that expenditures for 1985 be reduced 12 percent. The ministers and state secretaries, but mainly the ministers, will be in charge of deciding in 1 week in what areas they are going to reduce public spending. He commented that in announcing this measure, the president pointed out the need to take into account, in cutting down spending, the effort that the government has been making for the past year, that is, that the priority issues of the social sectors, especially, should be taken into account so that the state can continue to aid and in a responsible manner attend to the well-being of the lower-income sectors.

The presidential spokesman said that a draft bill on compulsory savings, which is part of the tax reform draft bill already in Congress, will be sent to Congress. This compulsory savings systen will be based on a sworn statement of earnings issued by those who pay profit taxes, capital taxes, and taxes on net assets. The details of this draft will be disclosed in a few days, and it will be submitted to Congress this week.

Lopez added that the president also asked the ministers and state secretaries to submit to him in 1 week proposals and initiatives concerning their respective areas which will favor and allow the participation of all citizens in this great effort. The ministers and state secretaries of each area have promised to draw up, within the established deadline, various mechanisms that will allow popular participation in this great national effort to overcome this emergency.

Lopez stated that these were the main decisions that were adopted and added that the details are included in the statement the president made at the beginning of the meeting. The presidential spokesman denied that the tariff issue was discussed at the meeting.

Asked about a report that during the meeting the ministers and secretaries reportedly presented their resignations, he answered negatively. He said that from the initial statement made by the president of the Republic, who began by expressing his gratitude to the ministers and secretaries who are accompanying him with their hard work and dedication, we can conclude that this did not happen. He stated: Thus you can see that there was no room for any initiative of that nature.

The deliberations began at the presidential office at 1600 with the participation of Interior Minister and Acting Education and Justice Minister Antonio Troccoli, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Public Works and Services Minister Roque Carranza, Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo, Health and Social Action Minister Aldo Neri, presidential secretary General German Lopez, and Government Under Secretary of Action Horacio Costa. At 1800, Alfonsin and his ministers moved to the conference room, where they continued the deliberations with the participation of the secretaries of state from the various government sectors. The meeting ended a few minutes after 2000 and the only one who provided information on the subjects discussed was presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

TROCCOLI SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT QUESTIONING MILITARY

PY271727 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said with yesterday's rally the government was not reproaching or questioning the Armed Forces, whom he said had shown a loyalty which President Raul Alfonsin had been able to extoll with pride.

In an interview with Radio America, Troccoli said there had been insolence in putting before high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces an "awesome and catastrophic diagnosis and therefore the need to seek an outlet in order to find solutions." The minister added that was why these overtures were referred to as feelers, otherwise President Raul Alfonsin would have had to denounce a coup plot. In his public announcement, Alfonsin wanted to make it clear "loyalty functioned in the chain of command of the Armed Forces," Troccoli said.

Earlier yesterday, Troccoli praised the Peronist leader Oraldo Britos for what he described as verbal austerity and modesty when he expressed hopes for a permanent contact with Alfonsin to discuss concrete projects and find solutions to the country's economic problems. Troccoli said Britos' had been a "commendable gesture of modesty from a leader who represents an important sector of Argentine citizens." The minister said "it is to be hoped such a level of verbal austerity and modesty were used by those minorities which do not represent even the minimum required by the political parties charter who, however, show an arrogance which in no way is proportional to their representativity."

LA NACION REPORTS ON FRONDIZI-CRESPO MEETING

PY272320 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] According to reliable congressional sources, the information which was given to Radical Civic Union [UCR] congressmen concerning the revelation made by President Alfonsin was based on the meeting Development and Integration Movement [MID] leader Arturo Frondizi held with Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo.

The source told LA NACION that Frondizi may have suggested two initiatives to Brig Gen Crespo after describing as "apocalyptic and discouraging" picture of the country's situation.

The first initiative was to get the Armed Forces, with the support of the political sectors -- the MID and rightist Peronists -- business representatives, and the church to pressure the executive branch into the implementing "in-depth" socioeconomic reforms based on well-known MID proposals. Frondizi, however, told Crespo of his doubts that such an effort would be successful, because he had observed that "Alfonsin is influenced and conditioned by a team of leftists of which he most important were members of the Coordinating Group [La Coordinadora]."

The second initiative proposed by the MID leader was to provoke, still though military pressure and proposition, the resignation of Raul Alfonsin, doing this with the appearance of constitutional continuity along the lines of succession stipulated by the Constitution. "The idea was to induce a coup from within the system, without running the risk of rushing into a vacuum," the sources said. They added that obviously the substitute for Alfonsin, after his resignation, should be surrounded by a "coalition cabinet," in line with what the MID calls a "national front" with MID participation in the strategic portfolios in the economic area.

The sources revealed that Brig Gen Crespo immediately advised Alfonsin of his conversation with Frondizi, despite the denials by the latter. They also noted that no other names were provided to the UCR deputies bloc meeting except that of Italo Luder. However, the case of the former presidential candiate was considered, "less incriminating," because his talks with Army officers could not be construed as truly destabilizing.

Nevertheless, the decision is reportedly not to make the accusation public in an official sense. It is said that it is difficult to prove if the accusations can serve as a basis for an indictment. At any rate, it has been noted that it would be up to the president alone to initiate any action, should he consider it necessary.

In an interview carried by GENTE magazine, Frondizi admitted to having met with Brig Gen Crespo, who has denied a meeting was held, and said that he was not going to provide further explanations. He added that "the deputy [alluding to UCR Deputy Roberto Silva] will not forbid me to talk, if I want, with a brigadier general who receives me."

Asked about those declarations, MID First Vice President Rogelio Frigerio recalled that Frondizi, before going to Europe, "had said that anything that was reported about his declarations from abroad concerning the Argentine situation should be considered questionable."

Interviewer Esteban Percovich was consulted by Radio Mitre which transmitted the taped version of the interview in Spain. He then said that Fondizi had told him that the meeting with Brig Gen Crespo was held in the Condor Building, and that he emphatically had said that no one was going to forbid him to meet with military officers whenever he thought it was necessary.

Frondizi Returns, Avoids Press

PY291530 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (NA) -- Former President Arturo Frondizi today avoided the newsmen who were awaiting him at Ezeiza International Airport to learn about his position regarding charges of "coup plotting: made against him in the last few days. Frondizi arrived from Spain at Ezeiza International Airport amid strict security measures.

Upon his arrival, the leader of the Integration and Development Movement [MID] was welcomed by MID Vice President Rogelio Frigerio, MID leader Antonio Salonia, and hundreds of supporters who were involved in an incident with reporters as the latter were trying to get near the car in which Frondizi was leaving the airport.

In a brief statement to the press, Salonia said that he did not know who had requested the security measures, and he reported tht the MID leader is going to hold a press conference to "personally" answer charges of coup plotting made against him in the last few days.

Frondizi arrived today as 0830 aboard an Argentina Airlines flight from Spain, where he had attended a meeting of former Latin American presidents.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY JUNTAS MEMBERS TRIAL

Defense Lawyer Arrested

PY261958 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALL in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- A defence lawyer in the trial of the nine members of the first three military juntas was arrested yesterday for contempt of court and human rights militant Augusto Conte was expelled from the court, following a first mayor incident in the four-day trial which also involved the chairman of the tribunal Justice Leon Arslanian.

The Federal Appeals Court in charge of the trial later agreed to a request by the prosecution to summon former French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing as a witness and heard testimony quoting Admiral Emilio Massera -- one of the defendants -- as saying the Army and not the Navy nor the Air Force was in charge of the anti-subversion campaign.

Lawyer Jose Maria Orgeira, defending former President Robert Viola, spent an hour in the basement cells of the court building after paying no heed to seven admonishments from Arslanian to sit down and keep quiet and instead kept on an argument with Conte in a loud voice. The judge ordered the court cleared and instructed police to arrest Orgeira as he was attempting to walk out amidst an uproar sparked by applause from onlookers and some 50 journalists rushing out to report the incident to their media.

The incident started when Conte, a lower house member and an observer at the trial, got up from his seat and went over to speak to Orgeira. The two men were seen to shake hands coldly and after exchanging a few words, Orgeira turned to his fellow defence lawyers to tell them he had been threatened. Orgeira and the court-appointed defender of former President Jorge Videla, Carlos Tavares, loudly sought the floor to accuse Conte of threatening the defence lawyers but subsided on orders from Arslanian. But then Conte from the auditorium also asked to be allowed to speak, which brought Orgeira to his feet again to repeat his former statements and an argument broke out between the two. Ignoring Arslanian's orders to pipe down, Orgeira finally shouted "This is an outrage; there are no guarantees here," and tried to walk out, upon which Arslanian ordered police to arrest him and the court cleared.

Conte later told newsmen he had approached Orgeira to refer to an incident on Wednesday night when the lawyer asked police to search and check the identity of a long-haired bearded youth as he was leaving the court. Conte claimed he merely told Orgeira "we are in a democracy now, not a dictatorship," but according to Orgeira the legislator also said "you'll be sorry."

According to a 1958 law, Orgeira was only required to spend one hour under arrest, but the court later said it had ordered a federal court to investigate the incident. It also said Conte would not be allowed to attend further hearings of the trial.

The incident came as the court was hearing testimony by French magistrate and human rights specialist Louis Joinet, who said the strategy of the Argentine military governments in the face of world reaction to reported human rights violations was carried out in four stages. At first the military denied the charges, then tried to minimize the importance of the disappearances, which was followed by attempts that it was a case of a non-declared private war and finally to try to have the matter forgotten. Joinet also mentioned attempts by Gisard d'Estaing to seek explanations from the military government which he said were fruitless. This prompted the prosecution to ask for the former French president to be summed as a witness to which the court agreed.

Joinet was followed by French Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, who said in a meeting with Admiral Massera in January 1978 the former Navy commander told him uncontrollable groups in the Army were responsible for the human rights violations. Massera said the groups could be described as fascists "if the term were not so disagreeable," Sanguinetti said. But the Navy and the Air Force could not be held responsible for the violations, Massera said, according to Sanguinetti. Sanguinetti said the meeting, which he attended with three fellow-members of the International Human Rights Federation, was held in the Navy headquarters in Buenos Aires.

Speaking of the alleged uncontrollable Army groups, Massera said: "Personally I disapprove and reject all responsibility for the activity of those groups; I exempt the Navy and the Air Force of all responsibility for those operations," the French admiral added.

Giscard d'Estaing To Testify

PY262010 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1822 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (NA) -- The Federal Court has summoned former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French lawyer Jacques Michel, and Deputy Cristina Guzman, among others, to testify in the oral, public hearing in connection with the trial of the former military commanders. This information was disclosed a few moments ago by court President Leon Arslanian upon opening the session.

Trial Evaluated

PY282157 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Apr 85 p 13

[Text] The first week of the trial of the nine members of the first three military juntas on charges of human rights violations was assessed by participants on both sides yesterday with both prosecution and defence sources claiming things were going well for them.

Sources close to prosecutor Julio Cesar Strassera particularly stressed testimony by former provisional President Italo Luder and former Peronist ministers which they said clearly showed the decrees ordering the Armed Forces to put down subversion did not imply they could murder or torture indiscriminately. The sources also claimed testimony by former United Nations Director of Human Rights Theo van Boven was devastating, as it showed up the diplomacy of the military governments which denied what was going on and ignored a concrete report on the disappearance of 3,367 people.

Navy officers who testified on Tuesday denied there had ever been hooded and shackled detainees in the Navy Mechanics School (Esma), but the prosecution had definite evidence to show the opposite, the sources said. They did not elaborate.

Retired French Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, who fought in Indochina and Algeria, testified the decree ordering the "annihilation" of subversion was not illegal but the manner in which it was implemented was, thus supporting testimony by Luder and the former Peronist ministers, the sources said. Sanguinetti also provided very interesting information on the interviews he held with Admiral Emilio Massera and former Foreign Minister Vice-Admiral Oscar Montes on the disappearance of two French nuns, the sources said. Massera told him the nuns were dead, but refused to provide further information, Sanguinetti said.

The prosecution was particularly pleased with testimony by French jurist Louis Joinet which disclosed 65 percent of the people held by the military were arrested in their homes or at their jobs which showed there was no such thing as a war on, the sources said.

Another source of satisfactory testimony for the prosecution was provided by the fourth and last military junta whose members on Friday clearly stated assassination and torture could not be considered acts of war, the sources added.

Defence lawyer Andres Marutian, representing former President Roberto Viola, was also happy at the development during the week and said the testimony provided was very favourable for the defendants. He said the testimony provided by Luder and the Peronist ministers "showed the supposedly illegal orders on the fight against subversion only exist in the imagination of prosecutor Strassera." Their statement was an admittance that an atypical state of war existed in the country because of subversive activities, and former Justice Minister Antonio Benitez admitted it was necessary to search and break into homes without court warrants, Marutian said.

The lawyer played down Van Boven's testimony, saying the testimony of foreign witnesses who speak without proof of thousands of disappearances has only relative legal importance. Marutian said he had impugned testimony submitted by Argentine Airlines Chairman Horacio Domingorena who he said denied he had backed the Armed Forces in the anti-subversion campaign, while in a document he submitted to the military government in 1980, he virtually applauded the military operations. Domingorena said yesterday he had effectively backed the anti-subversion campaign but only the part of it carried out according to legal regulations. He said the 1980 document was submitted by his Popular Line political group to Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy and it did not support the illegal repression. According to Domingorena, the anti-subversion campaign had two fronts, one represented by activities carried out by the government within the law and the other by clandestine groups which from the start were known as paramilitary or "parapolice" groups. "These latter groups, of course, did not come under the Process of National Reorganization, as they operated with complete freedom, carrying arms on their own account, and causing all the disruption and bloody repression which the court is now investigating," Domingorena said.

PUBLISHER ON CAMPS' THREATS AGAINST ALFONSIN

PY262100 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (NA) -- Robert Cox, the former publisher of the newspaper THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD, stated in Buenos Aires today that former Buenos Aires Province Police Chief General Ramon Camps last year told him that he would sign "the execution order for Raul Alfonsin." Cox called the military man "insane" and stated that he acted "as if he were the owner" of the military unit where he was being held in detention. Camps was being held under detention in the I Army Corps because he was included by the executive branch in a list of military leaders charged with violating human rights; afterward, he was moved to the La Tablada Regiment. Cox made statements to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS today and stated that "it is necessary for the people to know that there are some insane persons" in our society, referring to the former Buenos Aires Province police chief. During an interview held with Camps in 1984 in the I Army Corps, where the latter was then being held under detention, Camps "told me some things which I thought had to be known" and for which reason "I decided to write the article" giving an account of the meeting, the text of which was published in the New York magazine HARPER'S Cox said.

Cox states in the article published by the magazine HARPER'S that Camps had told him that "upon reutrning to power my hand will not tremble when I sign the execution order for Raul Alfonsin," at a time in which the former Buenos Aires Province police chief was "surrounded by bottles of liquor, a television set, photographs" of relatives "and political pamphlets." In another paragraph of the article, the U.S. journalist states that the military "are ready to wait" although "not all of them think, like Camps, that it will be necessary to execute Alfonsin for being a Marxist." The Armed Forces "appear to trust that in the long run they will return to power and that most Argentines will again welcome them and extol them for saving the country," Cox added. Cox, who had to leave the country in 1979 after receiving persistent threats againt his life, is now in Buenos Aires to testify in the trial that is being held against the nine former members of the first three military juntas. Speaking today on the meeting he held with Camps in 1984, Cox stated that "I cannot elaborate on how I saw him because I would then commit the people that brought me" to the interview. Cox added, however, that Camps "was dressed in a military uniform" in the unit where he was being held in detention "and acted as if he were the owner of the place."

Concerning the trials of the military juntas, Cox stated that "it is beautiful that the people see justice at a time when they started to lose their confidence in it," and added that "this is one of the most important events in Argentine history."

PRESIDENT SILES APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY282311 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2040 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 Apr (EFE) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today appealed for national unity among all his fellow countrymen so they will be able to do away with hatred and build a better future for the Bolivian people.

Inaugurating a popular health congress, which is being attended by several international organizations, the president said: Become more united and free of sectarianism, so that we can build a society of peace and love.

Among the international organizations taking part in the congress is UNICEF, the Panamerican Health Organization, and Andean organizations involved in public health affairs.

SILES ZUAZO REPORTEDLY TO MAKE CABINET CHANGES

PY300236 Paris AFP in spanish 2139 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Within the next few days Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo will make the last changes in his cabinet before the elections that are scheduled for 14 July. This was learned today from official sources in La Paz. It has also been reported that Roberto Jordan Pando, who is presumably the official candidate in those elections, will participate in the naming of the new ministers.

It has been learned that current Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena will become interior minister, replacing Federico Alvarez Plata, who will seek to be named deputy chief of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I), which is headed by Siles Zuazo.

The new MNR-I leaders will be elected at a convention that is to be held within the next few days. On that occasion, Jordan Pando will be named the party's presidential candidate and Santa Cruz politician Marcelo Velarde will be named his running mate.

PAZ ZAMORA MAKES LATIN AMERICAN, EUROPEAN TOUR

PY292017 Paris AFP in Spanish 0359 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 26 Apr (AFP) -- It has been reported here that Jaime Paz Zamora, former Bolivian vice president and currently presidential candidate for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), today started a tour through several European and Latin American countries for talks on the Latin American foreign debt and to seek economic aid for Bolivia.

The 10-day tour will enable Paz Zamora to hold meetings with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is currently president of the Socialist International; Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme; and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

During his Latin American tour he is scheduled to meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and the virtual Peruvian president, Alan Garcia.

ELECTORAL COURT SAYS ELECTIONS TO BE 14 JULY

PY292144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2117 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Apr (TELAM-REUTER-EFE) -- The National Electoral Court (CNE) today ratified that the elections for president, vice president, senators, deputies, and mayors will unfailingly be held on 14 July 1985.

Edgar Oblita Fernandez, the CNE president, has thus ratified the date for the elections in view of the persistent reports by political analysts and party leaders that there is an intention to postpone the elections.

Oblita Fernandez told REUTER that "everything is set and nothing can interrupt the electoral process and the date for voting, which has been set for 14 July by Congress and the executive branch, although we do acknowledge that we are facing some difficulties, but these can be overcome."

TEACHERS GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE LIFTING STRIKE

PY261629 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Urban Teachers Confederation has issued instructions to its associations to resume teaching throughout the nation. The finance secretary of the Confederation, Jorge Quiroga, has said that the government salary proposal has been accepted as a temporary settlement and, therefore, educational activities must be resumed at this time.

[Begin Quiroga recording] The Central Committee of the Urban Teachers Confederation of Bolivia notifies the nation's teachers, the public, parents, and students that after consultations with its affilitates in the interior and the economic cabinet of the government, it has adopted a position regarding salaries. Consequently, it has decided:

1. To accept temporarily the proposal the government made in a letter delivered to the Confederation at 1700 on Wednesday, 24 April. this proposal does not reflect the spirit of the agreements reached in August 1984 and February 1985, which are valid for the nation's teachers. We reaffirm our unswerving determination to see these agreements implemented in the short term.

2. The Central Committee of the Urban Teachers Confederation instructs all its affiliates nationwide to suspend the indefinite general strike as of this date and to resume teaching activities immediately.

3. To ask the government to fulfill its constitutional duty as set forth in the Constitution in these terms: Education is the state's most important function. We also ask the government to fulfill its commitments with the Urban Teachers Confederation.

4. To prevent damaging disruptions in state-run education activities, we demand from the government the immediate payment of back salaries. [end recording]

According to the communique read by Jorge Quiroga, the urban teachers should resume their activities today.

TIN COMPANY FIGHTS GOVERNMENT, UNION INTERVENTION

PY291435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Apr (EFE) -- The owners of the Totoral mine, which belongs to the Orlandini Company, today resisted by force a government and union intervention of its La Paz offices, safeguarding them with security guards. At 1700, mining union leaders and the interventor appointed by the Siles Zuazo government went to the Totoral mine headquarters to occupy them, but they were stopped by guards. The action taken by the owners of the Totoral mine, one of the mines with the highest rate of tin production in Bolivia and fourth tin producer country in the world, caused a harsh reaction from mineworkers leaders who called this a ruthless action.

FINE DESIGNED TO REDUCE POLITICAL CANDIDATES

PY292046 Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 16 Apr (AFP) -- Bolivian political parties that did not receive 50,000 votes in the 1980 elections and that do not pay a fine will be prevented from taking part in the 14 July elections.

A source at the National Electoral Court has said that the fine for not receiving 50,000 votes will be set by the Comptroller General's Office. He said that this measure will serve to reduce the number of candidates.

Political parties that did not receive the required votes are the Christian Democratic Party (PDC); The Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left (PRIN) of labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo; and the Alliance of the National Leftist Forces (AFIN) of Roberto Jordan Pando.

Jordan Pando has now joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, and it is possible that Jordan will be the party's candidate in the upcoming elections.

It has been reported that the National Electoral Court will begin a campaign to make people conscientious of the need to register in the electoral registries, to counter the lack of interest among the different social sectors.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- The new Australian ambassador, William Kevin Flanagan, presented his credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo this morning. The new ambassador resides in Santiago, Chile. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 85 PY]

AMBASSADORS' APPOINTMENTS APPROVED -- The Italian and Ecuadoran Governments have approved the appointments of Federico Zuazo Cuenca and Cesar Lafaye Borda, respectively, as the new Bolivian ambassadors to those countries. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Apr 85 p 9 PY]

NAVY REPORTEDLY MANUFACTURING NUCLEAR REACTORS

PY292325 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 p 25

[Text] The Navy is conducting a parallel nuclear research program at the Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research (IPEN) which is on the Sao Paulo University campus.

The program is being conducted in such secrecy that even IPEN scientists are not informed unless they are directly engaged in the research. Many of the researchers have specific tasks to fulfill and know nothing about the preceding stages or those that follow their work. The Navy, which is ensuring the secrecy of the research, has been in charge of the IPEN program since November 1982. In principle, the research is aimed at building a nuclear reactor to be used in a submarine.

Captain Othon Pinheiro is the general chief of the Coordinating Board of Special Projects (Copesp). He is in charge of a critical unit of the project, a zero-power reactor designed for research purposes and to test the nucleonics (behavior of neutrons) of the power reactor to be used in the submarine.

Projections show that the reactor, which is of the Pressurized Water Reactor [PWR] type, will be a 38 to 40 MW power reactor, operating with Uranium U-235 (fissionable) enriched to between 4.2 and 4.8 percent. The prototype of the reactor will be ready "on land" between 1990 and 1992.

The other project, called "Cyclone," is also considered most important and falls under the responsibility of Commander Fernando Barros. It has to do with uranium enrichment through the jet nozzle process [ultra-centrifugacao]. The sub-projects of this area are designed for uranium processing.

The first sub-project is the Conversion Project [Procon]. This research consists of converting uranium dioxide (UO3), which is supplied to IPEN by certain countries and by the Pocos de Caldas deposits, into uranium hexaflouride (UF6). This gas is used to enrich the uranium, which will be converted into UF4. The metallic uranium, which is obtained from the UF4, is used as fuel for the fast-breeder reactor (reactor plutonigeno] which does not serve to produce energy but only to produce plutonium. This reactor (zero-power reactor), which will use graphite as a coolant, has zero-power and is, therefore, called a critical reactor. Nonetheless, it represents an important step toward achieving within a few years a reactor capable of producing more plutonium, which has nothing to do with the generation of energy but which is an option for the manufacture of bombs.

In the chemical field, the project foresees the purification of UF6 or UF4 to obtain DUA (diuranate ammonia), also known as "yellow cake" [preceding two words in English], a processed natural uranium, or TKU (tricarbonate of uranyl ammonia). The following step is the calcination (burning) of the U308 of that substance to obtain the fuel for research reactors.

Of these reactors developed by IPEN, one is at tne Federal University of Pernambuco and another at the Military Engineering Institute in Rio de Janeiro.

In the ceramics department of the metallurgical sector, IPEN is working on the manufacture of the fuel element (enriched uranium pellets in their recipients) and on the reprocessing of that fuel, the installation of which is based on the FRG method. These projects are being financed by the National Security Council and by the Navy. The resources are transferred to IPEN through the Naval Commission in Sao Paulo.

Owing to the dual administration of the institution, by the Navy and by the Sao Paulo State Government, two categories of officials exist within IPEN: those involved in the military projects and the other researchers. The scientists who work with the military receive two salaries, one from IPEN and the other "from outside."

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SEEK FUNDS FROM FOREIGN BANKS

PY292354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Apr (AFP) -- Carlos Lemgruber, president of Brazil's Central Bank, has stressed, in comments that were revealed today in Rio de Janeiro, that Brazil will not ask the international banking sector for loans this year to cover its balance-of-payments deficit. Lemgruber stated that an evaluation of the balance of payments demonstrates that there will be no need to ask for external resources during 1985. He added that the surplus in Brazil's trade balance for this fiscal year has been estimated at $11.5 billion. The president of Brazil's Central Bank also indicated that the deficit in the country's balance of payments during this fiscal year will be financed with resources from other sources and not from private banks. He said that the negotiations with the IMF on reaching a renegotiation agreement for his country's foreign debt, which is estimated at $102 billion, will be resumed in May by Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles.

REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF METALWORKERS STRIKE

Strike Declared Illegal

PY291640 Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 26 Apr (AFP) -- The Sao Paulo Regional Labor Court today declared illegal the metalworkers strike in this city's industrial complex where the assembly plants of Ford, General Motors, Volkswagen, and Mercedes Benz operate.

The strike, which has already caused losses of over $100 million and the suspension of the export of 2,500 cars to Iraq, began on 11 April in a demand for better salaries, the signing of new contracts, and the reduction of weekly working hours from 48 to 40.

Judge Luiz Vaconcellos has warned the strikers that those who refuse to return to work after the regional court's decision will be punished according to current labor laws. The lawyers of the metalworkers unions regretted the labor court's decision, which they said favored management's side which has remained intransigent during the negotiations with the strikers.

Miguel Rupp, president of the Santo Andre Metalworkers Union, said that the decision of the judges will not prevent the workers from continuing their struggle.

The businessmen have made the government responsible for the failure of the negotiations because there were no guarantees for the workers who wanted to work, but could not because because they were under pressure from union leaders.

In Sao Jose dos Campos, the strikers, who occupied the General Motors facilities on 25 April, continue to hold 370 wokrers, who did not support the strike, as hostages.

This measure was taken in reprisal for the dismissal of 93 strikers, including 5 union leaders. Despite the court decision favorable to the companies, the strike continues tonight.

Labor Minister Almir Pazzionatto, who was a lawyer of the Sao Paulo Metalworkers Union, tonight was meeting with businessmen and union leaders in an effort to find a solution to the conflict.

An official communique will be released at the conclusion of the meeting which, according to some of the participants, could go on until the early hours of 27 April.

Workers Vow To Continue

PY292039 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The metalworkers are determined not to return to work unless their demands are met and unless dismissed workers are reinstated. This decision was made this morning during a meeting held in front of the General Motors plant in Sao Caetano do Sul.

The Volkswagen plant has a list of some 1,000 employees to be dismissed. Several workers reportedly will also be dismissed by the other car assembly plants. According to the coordinators of the strike being staged by the Sao Paulo industrial belt metalworkers, this attitude should not frighten the workers, who know what they are doing and who will continue the strike to the end. They have even decided to camp in front of the General Motors plant in Sao Caetano do Sul this afternoon.

In the meantime, during a meeting held at Sao Bernardo do Campo Holiday Inn to evaluate the strike in Sao Caetano and Sao Jose dos Campos, General Motors directors decided that the company will not resume the negotiations that were being held and that any decision in this regard will be taken only in coordination with the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP], Group No 14. Thus, the General Motors directors have ruled out the possibility of holding separate negotiations with the strikers.

General Motors Public Relations Director Gilberto de Barros has said that a request to end the occupation of the Sao Caetano do Sul plant will be filed this afternoon, and he believes the courts will grant it. Concerning a possible confrontation between the strikers and the police, De Barros said he expects common sense to prevail. He added that General Motors has already lost some 30 billion Cruzieros.

CONGRESS TO DEFINE ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

PY261344 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] Brasilia -- The nation's Congress will define the guidelines of our economic policy and will determine the main points of the agreement with the IMF and, consequently, with the creditor banks. Sebastiao Marcos Vital, secretary general of the Finance Ministry, yesterday said that "like in any democratic country, the legislative branch will determine the government's priorities and the way to finance them, and it will give its support to the executive branch to negotiate an agreement with the IMF and to manage the foreign debt."

Vital emphasized that the IMF will not have the final word with regard to Brazilian economic policy. "The country will determine its own economic policy, with or without the IMF," he said.

There is no hurry to reach an agreement with the IMF, Vital said. The deadlines established thus far "are not mandatory," and the level of its international reserves gives the government elbowroom to negotiate.

To keep the congressmen from making decisions without being adequately informed about the consequences of their actions, Vital said that the executives branch will brief bloc leaders and deputy leaders in advance so that they can in turn brief their bloc members.

Adopting a new decisionmaking system in public finances, the executive branch will give the legislature the power to politically define economic priorities. This will happen, Vital said, when the 1986 fiscal budget, which will be submitted by 30 August, and the National Development Plan(PDN), which will be submitted by late September, are up for voting. In allocating resources to sectors such as education, health, sanitation, agriculture, and so forth, Congress will be setting priorities, which will have to be followed by the executive branch.

This mechanism is advantageous to both the executive and the legislative branches: to the legislative branch, because it will gain power and political projection, and to the executive branch, because it will no longer have to make decisions alone or negotiate aborad without the backing of the nation.

Congress will also have to deal with thorny issues such as how to end the social security deficit, which has not yet been solved. Other public finance issues are subsidies to wheat and sugar producers of the northeast, etc. According to FOLHA figures, the 1985 social security deficit as of March totaled 1.097 trillion cruzeiros; sugar and alcohol, 2.347 trillion cruzeiros; wheat, 2.305 trillion cruzeiros; and the deficit of public organizations and enterprises with monetary authorities, 12.384 trillion cruzeiros. These figures will make the congressmen realize that they will have to ponder those deiciions designed to fight the deficit thoroughly.

In a speech he will deliver to Congress on 8 May, Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles will outline the true status of the public finances since the government is confronted with the prospect of a 53-trillion-cruzeiro deficit in public finances this year. He will propose four possible alternatives to finance thie deficit: issuing additional currency, increasing the public debt (sale of more government securities in the market), increasing taxes, or cutting government expenditures. This information was released by Vital, who added that the thing to do would be to combine these four alternatives. However, he said, it will be up to Congress to make the decision.

In describing the four opinions to fight the deficit, Dorelles will also refer to the possible consequences of each option. For instance, if the deficit were financed through the issuance of currency (expansion of the monetary base), this base would rise to 350 percent per year and would provoke hyperinflation; if the option were to increase the public debt, in selling more securities in the market the government would be absorbing all of the existing savings and pushing the private sector out of the market and causing interest rates to move upward; if public expenditures were cut, as there is a major government involvement in the economy, this would mean a drop in production and a rise in unemployment, which would in turn generate recession; and a tax increase would have an unfavorable political impact because it would be an unpopular measure.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO OAS ON PINOCHET'S INTENTIONS

PY261806 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic intends to dedicate special efforts to inter-American cooperation. This statement was made by Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Leonidas Irarrazaval after he met with President Augusto Pinochet. Irarrazaval thanked the president for his designation.

Regarding the president's intentions, he explained that the president, like all Latin American heads of state, wants to make the international organizations more effective and more active as far as cooperation, development, and technical assistance are concerned. Ambassador Irarrazaval said that the international economic crisis has adversely affected both the United Nations and the OAS, as well as all other regional organizations. He said that the crisis has two main causes: Some countries are not able to pay their obligations while others are demanding greater contributions.

Regarding Chile, he said that our country is rigorously paying its obligations to the OAS on time, and therefore it does not want a reduction in OAS plans for Chile.

Regarding the criticism of the OAS by Peruvian presidential candidate Alan Garcia, the Chilean ambassador said that he expects him to modify his remarks because they were rather pejorative.

DEL VALLE ON 'UNDERSTANDING' OF OTHER NATIONS

PY300325 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that the FRG, the United States, and Great Britain have adopted a more understanding attitude toward the Chilean Government, especially after representatives of those countries visited to learn the real situation here. The foreign minister made these comments when asked about an article published by the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL that states that these countries have adopted a more positive attitude toward the Chilean Government. The magazine pointed out that this attitude was revealed by the visit of high-ranking government officials to Chile as well as by the lack of statements criticizing or protesting against Chile.

Del Valle said that he had no official information on an agreement with the Chilean Government. He added that German, U.S., and British officials have visited the country and carefully examined the situation here through government officials as well as through members of the opposition. This has allowed them to learn about Chile and to have a much more objective opinion of the country. As a consequence, they have had to inform their respective governments of the real situation here.

Del Valle said that he believes these countries have adopted an understanding attitude toward the Chilean Government since they have very clearly observed one thing about the opposition: that it is not a united opposition with a clear objective.

CARDEMIL EXPLAINS PISAGUA AS 'DETENTION CENTER'

PY261759 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 25 Apr (EFE) -- Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil today stated that the Pisagua detention center is not a concentration camp.

In an interview published by the afternoon newspaper LA SEGUNDA, Cardemil stated that when it created the detention center, the government's intention was not to create a concentration camp, but a center that in addition to allowing the detainees to be held under constitutional provisions, would also facilitate their rehabilitation.

He said that shantytown dwellers, who were used and manipulated during the so-called peaceful protests, have been sent there. Cardemil added that they are all inveterate and habitual criminals who during the days of protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet called by the opposition participated in erecting barricades, collecting toll charges from pedestrians, riots, and in activities to subvert public order.

Pisagua is on the Chilean coast 1,900 km north of Santiago, near the Atacama Desert. Cardemil said that when the state of seige was established on 6 November 1984, a detention center was built there. He added that some barracks with electricity, sewage facilities, bathrooms, and classrooms were constructed.

The Interior Ministry under secretary reported that a total of 418 detainees were held there, but that after the latest release of 88 people who will return to their homes either today or tomorrow there are only 179 detainees left in the center.

GEN MATTHEI RETURNS FROM COMMANDERS CONFERENCE

PY291440 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] General Fernando Matthei, the Chilean Air Force commander, has returned to the country after participating in Lima in the conference of Air Force commanders of the Americas.

ALL BUT 30 RELEASED AFTER OPPOSITION MEETING

PY291850 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The Interior Ministry has ordered the release of several of those who were arrested on charges of participating in an unauthorized political meeting. Interior Ministry lawyer Ambrosio Rodriquez has reported that Chilean Teachers Union Association [AGECH] lawyer Eduardo Sepulveda has been released. He added that this measure was taken in response to a petition submitted by the AGECH, since he had to present a case in court this afternoon.

Rodriquez added that the Interior Ministry has ordered the release of all women who were arrested, as well as all those who are over 60. He noted that by the end of the day, there will be only about 30 persons under arrest in this case, and that they will be placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry for a 5-day period.

Rights Groups Repudiates Arrests

PY291453 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0709 GMT 28 Apr 85

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 28 Apr (EFE) -- The Chilean Human Rights Commission has issued a statement charging that the recent mass arrest of Chilean Socialist Party leaders and members is a violation of essential human rights. A total of 264 men, women, and children were arrested at 2140 on 26 April while they were holding a meeting at the theater of the Chilean Electric Company, Ltd Union headquarters in Santiago.

The legal office of the Santiago Archbishopric Vicariate of Solidarity has reported that those arrested were attending a cultural-artistic event held to commemorate socialist ideals. Among those arrested are Chilean opposition leaders Manuel Mandujano, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party (Historic Branch Faction), and Luis Maira, Christian Left leader. Also arrested were Luis Herrera Gonzalez, former Chilean ambassador to the OAS; Eduardo Sepulveda, AGECh s lawyer; and Juan Pablo Letelier Gumucio, son of the late Orlando Letelier, Chilean foreign minister during the Popular Unity government and who was assassinated. On 26 April the Vicariate of Solidarity and several unions submitted a petition to the appellate court, and according to lawyer Gustavo Jorvic, one of those who submitted the petition, the court accepted it and decided to grant the government a 48-hour deadline to inform the court about the charges against those arrested.

PROFESSIONALS DENOUNCE ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE

PY291855 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0838 GMT 26 Apr 85

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 26 Apr (EFE) -- The Chilean Federation of Professional Associations today denounced the organized escalation of violence. In a public statement, the organization, which groups Chilean university professionals, added that this escalation is practiced openly and while the country is under the rigors of measures of exception enforced with the precise objective of bringing peace to the population.

Juan Luis Gonzalez, president of the Federation of Chilean Professional Associations and president of the Chilean Medical Board, told EFE that organized violence against Chilean professional associations has been systematically increased. The physician added that several physicians, sociologists, psychologists, and lawyers have been threatened, kidnapped, arrested, or even murdered. The Chilean Federation of Professional Associations notes that it seems that the plan of escalation of violence is now being accelerated by violating certain limits and guidelines, since no one seems to be spared from it, neither women or children, nor those who are not politically active.

Regarding the case of psychologist Carmen Hales, who was kidnapped and harassed, the Federation of Professional Associations notes that now there is a new variant to this escalation of violence, since the objective of the physical harassment of the youngest member of the Hales family is to intimidate a family made up of distinguished professionals who have defended the upholding of human rights. The Federation of Professional Associations expressed the hope that Chilean courts will be able to resolve all violent incidents, including the assassination of professionals Jose Manuel Parada, Manuel Guerrero, and Santiago Nattino, who were killed on 30 March. Doctor Gonzalez added that Chilean professionals call on all people to meditate on the present situation, and particularly urge government authorities to resort to the necessary means to end this escalation of violence so as to enable Chile to follow its traditional path of freedom, democracy, legality, and political participation.

The Mission Foundation, a Catholic Church organization where psychologist Hales works, has charged that her kidnapping is another attack against those who work for the defense of human rights and who are striving to achieve a free, just, and democratic coexistence. The foundation, which offers social assistance in Santiago poverty areas, has also charged that the day after Hales' kidnapping, the National Kindergarten Board, a government organization, terminated a contract through which it supplied a daily ration of milk to 204 children from one of the Santiago shantytowns. After noting that Carmen Hales' kidnapping is a new crime that shames the Chilean nation, the Catholic Church organization denied rumors that it is carrying out Marxist-type activities, stating that what we do is to fearlessly struggle for the moralization of Chile.

BETANCUR DISCUSSES TRUCE, NATIONAL ECONOMY

Calls for Reforms

PA262036 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Address by President Belisario Betancur Cuartas on the occasion of newspaper EL MUNDO's sixth aniversary, at the newspaper offices in Medellin -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Colombia's leaders must become more involved in handling the country's affairs, without becoming lost in considerations of expediency, which amounts to letting problems accumulate. In all sincerity, one must ponder; Colombia must not deceive itself. To dream of a society with no basic contradictions, is to show a lack of sound judgment. We have always enjoyed opposing the government. We must get used to opposing the system. I am convinced that we cannot let Colombian society run adrift, to let it amend itself, at will, and then little by little or whenever it may feel like it. To continue accumulating and spreading inequality and discontent would be risky. We must heighten Colombia's awareness so that it undertakes its own reforms and becomes attuned to its times, with the certainty that the shortest road to revolutionary chaos would be to remain still, thus leaving all the initiatives to the subversive sector. We must create and put into practice mechanisms for renewal that would allow Colombian society to change in order to survive.

Dialogue and open discussion of reforms agreed on is the way out of the country's quagmire. This country has become used to complaining about its problems without doing anything to solve them. This situation has a price. Colombian society has come to a standstill. The truth of the matter is that our society is shaped by the monologue from the traditionally ruling class. It is only recently that the discussions between the leading sector and the opposition sector have begun.

What we are doing with the peace effort is an act of political sanity, which involves the reaffirmation of authority and protection of the community. The objective of this effort is to protect the citizens and the law. There are specific agreements and their compliance should not paralyze the actions of the authorities. To say that one cannot combat crime because that would hurt peace, is one of those so-called "imaginary laws" which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

I realize that there are pockets of misunderstanding and discontent in view of certain problems arising from the peace process. However, the citizenry is beginning to understand that to implant the peace process in a society such as ours involves some contradictions. However, we must not dismiss the ideal of peace because of these contradictions.

I oppose all kinds of excesses, and I have instructed all authorities to proceed against those who use peace as a shield to violate the Constitution and the law.

The peace process must be cleansed of many blemishes and impurities. But it will survive. The peace process has become irreversible and implanted. Colombia must keep in mind two truths: That peace will only come about from deep social reforms and that these reforms involve a process in which Colombian society, as well as the ruling class, must participate. It will take time to bring about deep changes.

For its part, the subversive element must realize that it must observe the terms of the agreements. Those who want to use peace to commit crimes must know that they will be punished.

Yes, I realize that the truce has not yet brought total peace. It is a TOOL [capitalized word published in boldface] at the service of the reform projects which will lead to peace. Handling the conflict as we are doing, is to avoid greater evils and conflicts. Colombia could not withstand a sudden rejection of the peace process. That is no longer possible.

I am pleased to make these observations at a place for discussions such as this one, the EL MUNDO office, which serves as a catalyzing agent for the great national issues without being afraid of the challenges implicit in great innovations. These innovations require great daring to allow those who one way or another feel oppressed enough by their daily lives to expand the horizon of their expectations.

Availability of New Loans

PA250619 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] President Belisario Betancur said that the IMF's warnings should not be interpreted as a straitjacket for handling the country's economy, while adding that most of the economic adjustment plan has already been carried out.

On his return from Brazil, where he traveled to express Colombia's condolences on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves, Betancur said that the country has received $1.5 billion in new loans from international private banks, obtained after the finance minister and his economic team in New York submitted the economic adjustment program and also because of the country's excellent ability to pay.

Betancur also said that more funds will be requested from European and Japanese banks. However, he did not say how much more.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ANTI-DRUG FIGHT, U.S. VISIT

PA281931 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Bogota -- The Armed Forces fully agree with the government's position on the pardon initiative, Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has said. The general made this statement shortly before leaving for the United States, where he will meet with that country's authorities to discuss new measures to fight drug trafficking. According to the high-ranking military man, the Armed Forces endorse and will work to consolidate and lay the groundwork for the initiative.

He added that upon returning from the United States he will appear before Congress to explain his position on the pardon initiative, which he endorses in its initial presentation rather than the expanded version that some have been proposing.

Gen Vega Uribe said that he will present specific proposals to the U.S. authorities for counteracting drug and arms traffic and that he expects that nation to present specific options as well, as it is the purpose of both Colombia and the United States to fight this scourge, which is threatening the security, peace, and development of all nations.

INVESTIGATIVE POLICE DEPARTMENT CHIEF RESIGNS

PY291525 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0145 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The director of the Peruvian Investigative Police, General Rodolfo Ballesteros Cuevas, submitted his resignation on 26 April. President Belaunde has thanked Ballesteros for his service. Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca has said that Ballesteros' resignation, a result of the recent attack on the president of the National Electoral Court, was a question of propriety, since Ballesteros is subordinate to Interior Minister Oscar Brush Noel, the man responsible for domestic security and the protection of the most important officials of the country. The Chamber of Deputies has invited Brush Noel to report on 30 April on recent events.

TERRORIST ACTIONS HIT LIMA, HUANCAYO, TRUJILLO

PY292359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1511 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Today in this capital the police disclosed that Peruvian subversives murdered two peasants in Trujillo, dynamited a thermal energy plant in Huancayo, implemented the white terrorism [terrorismo blanco] method in Lima, and conducted other minor actions over the past 24 hours. According to a spokesman, terrorists, who have adopted the tactic of retreating into the Peruvian Andes Mountain Range, have been perpetrating intermittent attacks for the past 5 days. In the isolated village of Coina, in Trujillo, 542 km north of Lima, the bodies of two peasants were found yesterday, 28 April. According to the police, the terrorists had fired several bullets into their victims' heads.

Another group of terrorists last night dynamited the thermal energy plant of Huancayo, 300 km southeast of Lima, causing a partial power cut and significant material damage. However, the source stated that there were no victims in this town, where subversive activities have increased recently. Last night the police prevented a syncronized attack against high-tension pylons in Cerro Pena Llorona in Matucana, 83 km southeast of Lima. According to the Republican Guard, the terrorists, who engaged in a shoot-out with members of the security forces, had already planted 20 kgs of dynamite, which was deactivated, at the base of pylon No 4. At the same time, the white terrorism method was used at the Jorge Chavez International Airport, where a plane that was ready to take off yesterday, for Santiago with 70 passengers on board, was delayed for 2 hours by a bomb threat. Among the passengers was virtual Peruvian second vice president Luis Alva Castro.

In the meantime, the AFP headquarters in Lima has received another phone call from an alleged member of the Shining Path guerrilla group who claimed that it was responsible for the attack perpetrated against Garcia Rada, president of the National Electoral Court. The police have their doubts about the phone call, since it is not the normal procedure followed by that group to claim credit for its actions. In addition, at 1145 yesterday, a Tupac Amaru Revolutionarmy Movement (MRTA) group occupied the control booth of a local radio station in the marketplace of Comas district, on the outskirts of Lima. The guerrillas placed the station's personnel under guard and then broadcast a short message. The message warned that the MRTA will continue to struggle against the great electoral farce, which is supported by so-called revolutionaries who follow the bourgeois and pro-imperialist government's game.

COSTA RICA

COURT CHARGES GUERRILLAS FROM U.S., EUROPE

PA291426 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The 14 guerrillas captured in Pocosol have been charged at the Fourth Criminal Court with possession of explosives. They were sent to various jails and the involvement of each one is being determined. Dr Fernando Cruz Castro, chief of the public prosecutor's office, said that the 14 anti-Sandinist rebels captured last Wednesday in Las Delicias, Pocosol, were charged at the Fourth Criminal Court with possession of explosives. They include two British citizens, two U.S. citizens, one French citizen, and nine Nicaraguans, who were captured by the rural police in a camp in which they found weapons of various caliber, ammunition, rockets, and other war materiel.

Dr Cruz said the Fourth Criminal Court is tasked with establishing the involvement of each anti-Sandinist; all are charged with having explosives. The anti-Marxist-Leninist rebels do not belong to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance or the Nicaragua Democratic Front, [as heard] but to a third guerrilla organization whose name was not disclosed by the defendants.

A rumor of the alleged release of the guerrillas circulated over the weekend, but authorities said they had been sent to various jails. An official from the jail in San Sebastian confirmed that the Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ] members took four non-Nicaraguan guerrillas from that jail on Saturday to a preliminary hearing [practica judicial]. He added that the other 10 guerrillas were sent to various jails. It is presumed that the four guerrillas taken by the OIJ from San Sebastian were transferred to La Reforma jail.

Dr Fernando Cruz said the guerrillas cannot be released because they were charged with having explosives, although it would not be the first time that a release order has been issued in such cases. Should these guerrillas be released, those responsible would also face charges. As soon as summary proceedings take place, it will be determined whether the case should be brought to trial.

VICE PRESIDENT ARAUZ AGUILAR VISITS SPAIN

For Madrid coverage of the visit to Spain by Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar and his meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 29 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OPPOSITION SELECTS VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

PA261428 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2056 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 20 Apr (DPA) -- The Social Christian Unity Party, a coalition of four opposition groups, today nominated its two vice presidential candidates. Businessman Ramon Aguilar Facio, 45, and Dr Jaime Gutierrez Gongora, 49, will be running mates of presidential candidate Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, a lawyer and the son of Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia, who was president of Costa Rica from 1940 to 1944.

The elections will be held on 2 February 1986. Oscar Arias Sanchez is the presidential candidate of the National Liberation Party, which is currently in power. Arias is 43 years old and Calderon is 37. A total of 57 deputies will be elected to the National Legislative Assembly on the same day.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS REAGAN PROPOSAL FOR NICARAGUA

PA261336 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Apr 85 p 3

[Statement issued by the Foreign Ministry -- date not given]

[Text] The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, in regard to the peace and democracy proposal made by the U.S. President to Nicaragua, expresses the following to the national and international public:

1. The search for peaceful solutions for international controversies and the maintenance of peace, stability, and increased international cooperation have been and continue to be rules that inspire our government's political actions.

2. In accordance with this statement, we are aware that it is essential to find solutions for the problems troubling our countries. We support the Contadora Group's peace efforts and, of course, the proposals and initiatives which -- like President Reagan's -- seek the establishment of pluralist democracies and the achievement of peace through mechanisms of internal reconciliation, specifically dialogues between the sides involved in national conflicts.

3. We think it is imperative to reiterate our concern over the escalating arms buildup implemented by the Sandinist government, and that it is urgent to seek mechanisms and solutions that will guide the Nicaraguan Government toward the conviction and decision to desist from this internationally inadequate, hostile, and aggressive behavior toward their neighbors.

4. We think that if the Reagan initiative is consolidated, it would contribute to the elimination of negative factors that affect the Salvadoran democratic process, since the Sandinist government has admitted and admits that it is determined to support destabilizing actions against neighboring countries, especially El Salvador.

5. Our government is interested in promoting an internal peace process and we think that in this effort it is essential for extranational, totalitarian governments contrary to our democratic efforts to desist from supporting, promoting, and cooperating with warmongering, destabilizing antidemocratic actions.

6. As a result, we support President Reagan's initiative. To those of us who seek the survival of the human race, the maintenance of peace, the establishment and consolidation of democracy, and the defense and conservation of our civilization's values, the objectives of his initiative are noble.

FMLN COMMANDER CASTELLANOS SURRENDERS TO ARMY

PA292035 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Apr 85 pp 2, 40

[Text] Subversive leader Napoleon Romero, known as Commander Miguel Castellanos, told the news media yesterday afternoon that he has withdrawn from the FMLN because he is tired of violence.

Dissident Commander Miguel Castellanos emphatically stated yesterday that he was a member of the FMLN Central Committee and he denied clandestine station Radio Venceremos' report that he had been captured. He explained that he made the decision to abandon the ranks of the FMLN's People's Liberation Forces several months ago and that this decision led him to seek protection from the Armed Forces, to which he is very grateful for the good treatment and guarantee on his life that he has received.

He also indicated that in the long term, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat and that this will worsen the situation in any country of the world that falls under its clutches.

He said that the situation that the FMLN-FDR want to establish in El Salvador has the objective of restricting all human freedoms, thus representing an attack on human rights. He explained that the FMLN-FDR wants to establish the same situation as that in Cuba and Nicaragua, countries that are in Moscow's orbit. He said that since 1981, Nicaragua has been supplying logistical assistance, weapons, and other types of aid to the Salvadoran terrorists. He said that Cuba's interference in El Salvador is indirectly carried out through Nicaragua, which is the base for the promotion of guerrillas in El Salvador.

Nicaragua serves as a bridge to receive all types of aid and to transfer students to Cuba, the Soviet Union, or any other communist nation that offers logistical assistance, military training, economic aid, and so on. He indicated that for several months he had been looking for the best opportunity to abandon the guerrilla ranks because he extremely regretted that he had participated for such a long time in violent actions against the Salvadoran people.

Commander Miguel Castellanos surrendered about 10 days ago near (Zacatecolucas), precisely when his comrades in the extremist groups were planning to withdraw to other areas after having participated in actions against the electoral process. According to Armed Forces spokesmen, the FMLN suffered a hard blow when so-called commander Nidia Diaz was captured near Amatitan Arriba in San Esteban Catarina jurisdiction. The guerrilla leader had been shot in the leg and arm, and her companeros abandoned her when they fled.

Nidia Diaz participated in the first meeting of the dialogue in La Palma on 15 October 1984. Her functions within the FMLN-FDR have been viewed as important by the other leaders of the terrorist groups. Precisely because of this, her capture has affected military and political structures of the FMLN-FDR. The decision of Commander Miguel Castellanos to withdraw from the FMLN-FDR because he disagrees with FMLN-FDR use of violence to achieve power has also had an impact. Castellanos has said that he was always on the verge of being punished by the other FMLN-FDR leaders due to opposition to the violent actions promoted by Joaquin Villalobos and other political-military leaders such as Ruben Zamora, Hector Oqueli Colindres, Ferman Cienfuegos, Facundo Guardado, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo.

REPORTERS, RED CROSS ALLOWED TO SEE NIDIA DIAZ

PA261613 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Apr 85 pp 2, 34

[Text] Yesterday, terrorist Nidia Diaz, speaking before newsmen at the National Police headquarters, said that when she was arrested on 18 April, the Army had taken "secret guerrilla documents" from her. The subversive leader's real name is Maria Concepcion Balladares Mendoza de Lemus, and she is one of the leaders of the self-styled Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC.

Some persons there interpreted the woman's statement as "a message" to her comrades. As was reported, the Army captured Diaz during an operation in Amatitan Abajo Canton, in the San Pedro, Santa Clara, and San Vicente Mountains.

Yesterday, the Armed Forces Press Committee allowed newsmen to take pictures of the woman, but forbade her to make any statements, However, Diaz confirmed the date and place of her capture and that she was carrying "secret documents" at the time.

Nidia Diaz was alone in a cell in one of the police jails. She was wearing a white blouse and pants, the kind of clothing worn by hospital patients. Her right arm and left leg are in a cast due to the injuries she received during the clash. It was stated that as soon as the report on her is complete, Diaz will be sent to the tribunals.

Newsmen arrived at the National Police headquarters at the same time as delegates from the International Red Cross.

The detainee comes from Mejicanos, in San Salvador Department. She is 32 years old, and a fourth year medical student and a first year psychology student at the El Salvador University. In addition, she has occasionally worked as an office clerk.

FMLN SAID TO PLAN REPRISAL ACTIONS IN CAPITAL

PA281938 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 Apr 85 p 36

[Text] The FMLN has announced that commandos of the "Rafael Arce Zablah" Brigade, known among eastern guerrillas as the BRAZ, will begin actions as of today in the urban sectors of San Salvador in reprisal for the capture of guerrillas "Nidia Diaz and Miguel Castellanos," and others in the custody of the Armed Forces. The communique also states that BRAZ demands respect for the physical and moral integrity of the detainees, based upon the Geneva treaties and the agreements made at the dialogue between the Duarte regime and the guerrillas in Ayagualo.

ARMED FORCES UNITS CARRY OUT JOINT OPERATION

PA261415 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] A joint triple counterinsurgency operation has been initiated by infantry, Navy, Air Force, and artillery units in Santa Ana, Chalatenango, and La Libertad Departments, military spokesmen reported.

Approximately 4,000 troops are participating in the triple search operation in certain sectors where FMLN subversive groups could have hideouts, as they have been forced to move out of other regions such as San Miguel, Morazan, Usulutan, Chalatenango, San Vincente, Cabanas, Cuscatlan, and La Union.

It the first time that joint troops operate together in the western, northern, and central zones of the country in search of terrorist redoubts where new positions could be established. This operation will last several days. When it concludes, according to military spokesmen, the Armed Forces will announce their results.

Meanwhile, other units are carrying out routine patrols in cities, towns, and rural sectors, and on highways in the rest of the country.

NEW 'SCORCHED EARTH' ARMY OPERATION ALLEGED

PA270431 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] A new operation is being carried out by the Duartist Army's troops in Cuscatlan Department. The new operation, which includes the participation of the Atlacatl Battalion, 5th military detachment, National Guard members, 1st Infantry Brigade, and National Navy, has been called "Roblar Uno", a scorched earth operation launched with the intention of capturing civilians, massacring people, and destroying the people's houses and harvests.

In this scorched earth operation the Atlacatl Battalion has been pursuing the civilian population of Guazapa Hill, seeking to capture the population en masse and destroy houses and harvests by carrying out the Yankee tactic of taking the fish out of the water [sacar al pez del agua].

On 24 April 240 persons were arrested in La Loma, Consolacion, Corozal, San Cristobal, and La Pena cantons. We issue a call to humanitarian organizations and the Catholic Church so that the fellow citizens who were arrested en masse by the Army may return to their place of origin, from where they were forcibly taken. The policy of kidnapping the population en masse as part of the scorched earth tactic can be reported as a clear violation of human rights.

Peasants Reportedly Tortured

PA261459 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] We have received a report from Guazapa Hill. More than 100 peasants of the civilian population have been arrested by the ill-named Atlacatl Battalion in the lower northern area of Guazapa Hill. The 100 peasants were taken by helicopter to the San Francisco sugar mill. We are told that many of these people are being questioned and tortured to obtain information.

U.S.-MADE HELICOPTER REPORTEDLY DAMAGED

PA282134 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Early reports from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front reveal that FMLN forces damaged a U.S.-made helicopter, in the Guazapa sector, wounding its pilot and copilot. At 1615 last Tuesday units of a Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN ambushed an enemy helicopter carrying supplies to the troops near Los Deliros Hill, in the Guazapa sector. In the action our forces seriously wounded the aircraft's pilot and copilot.

In another action in the same sector last Wednesday, FMLN rebel forces inflicted six casualties on the 1st Infantry Brigade, including one dead and five wounded. The enemy left El Salitre sector in haste, carrying with them eight casualties; one dead and seven wounded, including the helicopter's pilot and copilot.

GUERRILLAS CLASH WITH TROOPS, SABOTAGE PYLONS

PA271415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] We are receiving information from Torola River. On the morning of 26 April, a rebel unit of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] clashed with troops of the Lenca Battalion in Agua Zarca canton, Ocicala jurisdiction. In this clash, our rebel forces wounded three soldiers. Meanwhile, BRAZ units clashed with dictatorship troops at Coyol Hill, Ocicala jurisdiction, and in the town of San Isidro, south of Torola River in Morazan Department. Last minute reports on rebel activities in Jucuaran revealed that on 25 April, rebel forces blew up several pylons located between La Cabana farm and El Sisal village, in Jucuaran jurisdiction, leaving the town of Jucuaran without electricity.

FMLN ISSUES TRAVEL WARNING TO JUCUARAN RESIDENTS

PA270417 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Attention residents of Jucuaran and vicinity: The General Command of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade informs all residents of Jucuaran and neighboring cantons not to travel in the area as of Friday, 26 April.

We repeat, abstain from traveling in the vicinity of Jucuaran as of Friday, 26 April. On that date, as result of the permanent action by our forces to wear out the troops of the 1st Battalion of the 6th Brigade, the puppet Army sent reinforcements from the Atonal Battalion to the area of Jucuaran. So far our forces have inflicted over 100 casualties on the battalions that have remained in the sector. As soon as the Atonal Battalion reinforcements arrive our forces will intensify their activities and will massively mine various points near the town of Jucuaran. Therefore, in order to protect the civilian population, we are instructing them not to travel in the area as long as the present situation prevails. The command of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group will advise through Radio Venceremos and the political officers of the area when this alert will be lifted. Revolution or death, we will win!

COFFEE TRADE UNION INVITES WORKERS TO 1 MAY MARCH

PA282142 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Communique to the Salvadoran people issued by the Trade Union of the Coffee Industry, Sicafe; no date given]

[Text] El Salvador is a nation convulsed not by the people's interests but by other interests, while we struggle alongside other sister union organizations and prepare to participate in the 1 May commemoration of the fall of the Chicago heroes and martyrs, who offered their lives in defense of the working class.

Therefore, Sicafe hereby invites all its members and sister organizations and the people in general to participate en masse in a march to demand a general wage increase, peace, and work in El Salvador. Meeting place: Cuscatlan Plaza, at 0900. Long live the Chicago martyrs!

GUATEMALA

'ATTEMPT ON LIFE' OF PDC CANDIDATE ALLEGED

PA300347 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Ramiro de Leon Carpio, acting president of the National Constituent Assembly, ANC, informed deputies present at a plenary session this afternoon that the Assembly's Board of Directors had visited Roberto Carpio Nicolle, ANC alternate president and presidential hopeful of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, at his sickbed in a private hospital.

He said: I inform you that after yesterday's regrettable incident Roberto Carpio Nicolle is recovering at a private hospital. It is hoped he will join us again tomorrow. This is what he told me. Regarding the public charges made by Roberto Carpio Nicolle, Ramiro de Leon Carpio said Carpio Nicolle was in an accident yesterday morning as he was trying to evade a red pickup truck that was chasing him. He said that the obstructionist forces had begun their campaign of terror. He added that he regretted the accident and condemned this intimidation by unidentified individuals against ANC Alternate President Roberto Carpio Nicolle and he hoped that such incidents will not continue, as they would hinder the democratic process. In conclusion, De Leon Carpio expressed his solidarity with ANC Alternate President Roberto Carpio Nicolle.

Political leader (Carlos Rafael Soto), secretary general of the new force, said that the attempt on the life of Carpio Nicolle and his security guards is a shift from verbal violence to physical violence in the current process of return to constitutionality. He condemned the attack against Anc Alternate President Carpio Nicolle, who managed to survive only because his car skided along a not-too-steep cliff and was stopped by trees.

BRIEFS

NEW CACIF PRESIDENT -- Yesterday, Alejandro Botran was appointed president of the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations, CACIF. [Summary] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Apr 85 p 2 PA]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON REAGAN-SUAZO PHONE CONVERSATION

PA281919 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday spoke on the phone with Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova about various issues of mutual interest. Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica reports on this and other subjects:

[Begin recording] President Suazo Cordova received the phone call in his residence on Morazan Boulevard. The Honduran Government considers this as a stimulus for relations between Honduras and the United States and for our people's efforts to bolster the democratic system. President Reagan phoned President Suazo Cordova, with whom he described as a leader of Central American democracy, about the development of the U.S. President's initiative in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives for aid to be approved in connection with Nicaragua's domestic situation. The outcome of the first stage, as you know, was that the initiative was approved by the Senate but rejected by the House of Representatives. I understand that, as this is a domestic affair of the United States in connection with another country, Nicaragua, there may be other developments in President Reagan's efforts to obtain approval for his request.

President Reagan also talked with President Suazo Cordova about [3-second break in transmission] Central American, the Honduran Government's efforts to consolidate a stable democratic and constitutional process in our country, which has the U.S. Government's full sympathy and support. They also discussed the institutional crisis, as it has been called, that exists here in our country, where a branch of the state is trying to impose its decisions on another branch. President Suazo Cordova reiterated, or rather talked to President Reagan about his efforts to find a satisfactory solution to this crisis.

President Suazo Cordova plans to make an official working visit to Washington on 20 and 21 May, when he will meet with President Reagan. However, if this crisis is not resolved prior to that date, President Suazo Cordova will not be able to leave the country because his primary obligation toward the Honduran people and the national institutions is to resolve this crisis. We see that it is being prolonged, that it is deteriorating and (?expanding), and that there has been some intention in Congress to amend internal rules in order to grant exceptional powers to the president of Congress, my dear friend Efrain Bu Giron. I recently sent him a book with a very special dedication: Mr Efrain, this is so you will reflect that the homeland's interests lie above any personal or secondary interests.

In any event, President Reagan's conversation with President Suazo Cordova was very fruitful. They also discussed the fact that a high-level Honduran commission is traveling to the United States on Monday. The commission is composed of the presidency minister, the foreign minister, and the chief of the joint staff. The other members of the commissions and subcommissions engaged in the bilateral negotiations between our countries will arrive Tuesday. On Tuesday we plan to meet in Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Mr Shultz will leave on a tour of Europe with President Reagan on Tuesday evening. [end recording]

WORKERS, PEASANTS ISSUE SECOND COMMUNIQUE

PA290144 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Communique issued by the Workers and Peasants Commission, read by Felicito Avila, president of the General Workers Confederation, CGT, on 16 April -- live or recorded]

[Text] Updated statement regarding the current institutional crisis in the country.

Document No 2: The workers and peasants, who have been following the process of the institutional crisis that continues to deteriorate steadily and rapidly, have considered it convenient to inform the Honduran people, the working class, and the international community of the following:

1. On 9 and 19 April of this year the duly organized workers and peasants movement expressed its concern over the country's political crisis and proposed specific solutions to the effect that those responsible should charge their sectarian, inflexible positions in order to guarantee the country's democratization process.

2. Those responsible for the current political crisis have not made efforts to interpret adequately the solutions proposed in the document entitled "Position of the Workers and Peasants Movement in Face of the Country's Current Institutional Crisis," dated 19 April.

3. Although the media faithfully interpreted the eminently democratic, constitutionalist, and impartial position contained in the document, those directly responsible have not meditated on or reconsidered in depth the proposals made by the workers and peasants. Instead they have maintained their sectarian political positions.

4. The workers and peasants, once again echoing the popular clamor, categorically demand the following as a priority solution: That the proposals made in the document dated 19 April be accepted, with the following modifications to point No 4: A) Internal elections within the political parties should be held no later than 14 July. B) If the recommendation made in point A is not feasible, direct elections should be held with the participation of the various candidates of all the factions within the legally recognized political parties and independent candidates that could emerge for the next elections, to be held on 24 November. The electoral slates or lists of candidates should include the presidential candidates and their designates as well as the candidates for deputy and municipal mayoral offices. C) The sovereign National Congress should be formed proportionally, based on the number of votes obtained by each slate. D) In order to vote, a single ballot will be used containing the slate or list of candidates for each one of the candidates representing the political parties, independent candidates, or from the coalitions that could emerge.

5. It should be an indispensable requirement for the registration of presidental candidates that each candidate present a government platform to include the participation on an equal basis by the workers and peasants and other social organizations in the government institutions under his purview.

6. The political parties and the organizations involved in the proposed electoral procedures should adjust their internal systems in order to guarantee the electoral process.

7. Those responsible for the electoral crisis are warned that if they have not made a patriotic decision by noon on Tuesday, 30 April, the undersigned workers and peasants' organizations will take additional measures.

Tegucigalpa, 26 April

[Signed] Andres Victor Artiles, Erasmo Flores, and Francisco Urmeneta, for the Confederation of Honduran Workers; Felicito Avila and Marco Tulio Cruz, for the CGT; Miguel Angel Murillo and Teofilo Trejos, for the CNTC [expansion unknown]; Efrain Diaz Galeas and Benjamin Garmendia Sandoval, for Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives; Antonio Julin Mendez, for the Honduran Peasants National Association; Rafael Valle, for the Trade Union of Tela Railroad Company Workers; Jose Ramon Lomontes and Elpidio Duarte Herrera, for the Trade Union Federation of Northern Honduran Workers; Elpidio Duarte Herrera, for the Central Federation of Unions of Free Honduran Workers; Marcial Caballero and Celso Guzman, for the National Union of Peasants; Jose Guanerje Lezama, Benjamin Castro, and Arnulfo Brizuela, for the FCH [expansion unknown]

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON ORTEGA'S VISIT TO USSR, SFRY

Arrival in Moscow

PA291345 Mangua International Service in Spanish 000 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan president, arrived in Moscow today on a working visit. The Nicaraguan delegation was received at the airport by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Nicaraguan leader had told reporters at the Managua airport that from Moscow he will visit other socialist countries. The reason for Commander Ortega's trip is to request the cooperation of these countries for Nicaragua's development, and thus recover what the United States has refused to grant and has destroyed through its military and economic aggression against our people.

Commission Established

PA291313 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1212 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow -- The Soviet Union and Nicaragua today signed an agreement for the creation of the intergovernmental commission for economic, commercial, and scientific-technical cooperation. The document was signed by Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation. Signing of this agreement is a new step in development and consolidation of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Gorbachev Voices Support

PA292044 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow -- The USSR's unyielding support for Nicaragua was ratified today in Moscow during a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan president. Gorbachev said: The USSR vigorously voices its support for the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to their free, democratic, and independent development, and the Nicaraguan struggle against aggressive imperialist countries. During a meeting also involving other ranking Soviet officials, the participants condemned the escalation of U.S. meddling in Central America and that country's increased presence in the area. This threatens Latin American security and has turned this region into a highly tense area.

Daniel Ortega and Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the area's problems cannot be solved through pressure and force, but by following international law and peaceful agreements through talks that take into consideration legitimate interests and full respect for the people's sovereignty. The Nicaraguan and Soviet leaders called for renewed work toward that end by the Contadora Group and described the efforts carried out by other states and international social group as positive.

As for the regional crisis, the Nicaraguan delegation reaffirmed their country's willingness to continue talks with the United States as equals in order to normalize bilateral relations, and stated that it would continue making efforts to reach a just political solution for Central America. The Soviet leaders voiced their full support for the Nicaraguan Government initiatives aimed at the elimination of tension in the region and the guarantee of peace and good-neighborly relations among their peoples.

A document pointed out that henceforth the USSR will extend friendly aid to Nicaragua to carry out unpostponable economic development tasks and for political support to defend its sovereignty. It also stated: The Soviet leadership believes that given the current situation, the broad international solidarity with Nicaragua is an inalienable aspect of a common struggle for peace and the right of all peoples to freedom and independence.

Ortega Arrives in SFRY

PA301246 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1225 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Here is an urgent PRELA dispatch for the "extra" newscast from Belgrade, Yugoslavia: Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega arrived in Yugoslavia today for a 3-day working visit. Ortega and his delegation were met by Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic at Belgrade's international airport where Ortega received honors corresponding to his post. Many Yugoslav officials and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Belgrade were present at the ceremony, at which the flags of the two countries were flown. Following the solemn welcome during which Ortega and Djuranovic reviewed the honor guard and the national anthems of Nicaragua and Yugoslavia were played, the Nicaraguan president went to the official residence where talks will begin today.

17 CITIZENS DETAINED IN HONDURAS RETURN HOME

PA292326 Manauga BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Three Sandinist People's Army [EPS] noncommissioned officers and 14 soldiers who had been detained in Honduras for 3 weeks were returned to Nicaragua at El Espino yesterday afternoon by Honduran authorities after extensive diplomatic efforts by the Nicaraguan Government.

The 17 Nicaraguan military men who returned to their homeland had entered Honduran territory by mistake during Holy Week. The men and the three EPS trucks they had been riding in were detained by Honduran authorities. As soon as this happened, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry initiated the necessary negotiations that culminated yesterday when the men and the three trucks were returned.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera told BARRICADA that the men entered Nicaraguan through El Espino border post accompanied by Danilo Abud, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras.

Talavera said that last night the Nicaraguan Government was gathering more information on the incident so that it could send a note to the Honduran Government today on the case that, although with some delay, was settled satisfactorily.

FSLN TO DELIVER 'IMPORTANT' MESSAGE 1 MAY

PA301234 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1206 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Press release issued by the Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate in Managua on 30 April]

[Text] The secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate informs the Nicaraguan people that yesterday in this capital an ordinary session of the Sandinist assembly, the top consultative body of the FSLN National Directorate, was held with the slogan: For peace, all against aggression.

During the meeting the situation regarding the military, political, and economic aggression that our country is experiencing as a result of the Reagan administration's warmongering policy was reviewed in depth, with an emphasis on the measures that will be adopted to prepare [disponer] all of the FSLN forces and the Nicaraguan people to defend power and consolidate the revolution. It was also agreed that tomorrow, Labor Day, the FSLN National Directorate will deliver an important message to the working class. In this context, the leading union representatives of the country have been summoned to the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center today, Tuesday, at 1800.

H. ORTEGA ON DANGER POSED BY CONTRAS' SAM-7'S

PA291412 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, charged today that the Somozist counterrevolutionaries already have SAM-7 antiaircraft rockets and that this presents a great danger for the Central American region. It is worrisome, Humberto Ortega added, that the CIA has made this weapon available to the mercenary bands in the north and the south. He said that the armies that have the SAM-7 rocket are using it exclusively.

Possession of the SAM-7 rocket by bands, such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], is a real danger and could give rise to uncontrolled terrorism in Central America which could be targeted at civilian planes.

The Nicaraguan defense minister blamed the Reagan administration for any situation that could result in Central America as a result of the use of the SAM-7, which it gave to the forces attacking us, because it opens the possibility for other organizations to acquire the SAM-7.

He also disclosed that the EPS has inflicted more than 1,000 casualties on the Somozist counterrevolutionaries along the border with Honduras in the past few days.

The clashes have occurred mainly in the Wamblan sector, a short distance from the Honduran border. It is estimated that the casualities include approximately 200 dead and 800 wounded.

Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the EPS, told local and foreign reporters that this victory over the CIA mercenaries could lead to the speeding up of direct aggression by the Reagan administration, if all of the peace conditions sought by the Contadora Group are not followed.

At the inauguration in Managua of an exhibit of weapons seized from the counter-revolutionaries, Humberto Ortega said that the Nicaraguan forces are dealing harsh blows against the Somozist criminals along the border.

RAMIREZ SAYS U.S. THREATS COULD HINDER CONTADORA

FL300056 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2018 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 29 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has said the Contadora Group's peace negotiations could suffer a setback in the face of threats from the Reagan administration to take diplomatic, political, and economic measures against Nicaragua.

In an interview with NOTIMEX, he said the next Contadora Group meeting, set for 14 May, would be decisive since there are no problems in the area of supervision and control.

The vice president stated that El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica cannot express disagreement with the Contadora peace and cooperation document because several of their suggestions have already been incorporated into the document.

Nevertheless, regarding U.S. President Ronald Reagan's threat, he said: After the U.S. Congress' decision not to support Reagan's peace proposal for Nicaragua, additional measures against Nicaragua would have negative repercussions for the Contadora Group process and would increase tension in the area.

The United States is an invisible participant in the Contadora Group meetings through El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Therefore, Ramirez Maraco indicated that it was necessary for bilateral problems to be discussed in Manzanillo.

He accused Reagan of using as a propaganda, the possible renewal of the Manzanillo meetings to try to convince the U.S. Congress to give aid to the contras. This, fortunately did not succeed.

As possible economic measures the United States could adopt against Nicaragua, Ramirez Marcado listed: an economic embargo, closing its markets to Nicaraguan products, prohibiting U.S.exports, and suspending flights to this country.

He said that since the triumph of the revolution in 1979, Nicaragua has tried to diversify its economic relations. Currently, only 17 percent of Nicaragua's commercial transactions are with the United States.

He said a U.S. embargo would be insufficient. It would not kill us, it would only cause us additional difficulties.

Speaking about the (?so-called) dialogue with the political as well as the military opposition, the vice president said that if Reagan's pressure failed in the U.S. Congress, we have even more reason to oppose such a dialogue because Nicaragua's problems are with the United States. He said President Daniel Ortega's recent meeting with Nicaraguan bishops signified a step forward in the search for stable relations between the church and the government and that in the future, more advances are expected.

Ramirez Mercado said that even though the church has agreed that there should be a dialogue between the Sandinists and the contras, there must be an agreement between the two parties because otherwise, the church will maintain its neutral position. [sentence as received]

VISITING GDR LEADER ON REJECTED AID FOR CONTRAS

PA282127 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Reagan's failure has been hailed throughout the world, (Heinrich Dietrich), leader [title as heard] of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], asserted yesterday. The U.S. House of Representatives' rejection of President Reagan's request for $14 million is hailed throughout the world; it shows that Reagan's trees will not touch the sky, (Dietrich), head of an SED delegation, said. Five SED leaders met yesterday with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's political commission.

[Begin recording] [(Dietrich)] -- from simultaneous Spanish translation] For us, it was the highlight of our stay here in Nicaragua. We discussed the expansion of cooperation between our parties and countreis as well as the measures needed to bolster revolutionary development, defeat the counterrevolution, continue to develop as party organizations, carry out all the measures currently needed in the field of party work, and convince the people that they must multiply their efforts in order to fulfill these tasks. This is what we discussed during our talks.

[Reporter] Mr (Dietrich), how does the SED view the current Central American situation?

[(Dietrich)] The situation is characterized by Yankee imperialism's broad offensive against Nicaragua; it is characterized by an offensive at all levels and by the U.S. intention to disrupt the Contadora process, in what constitutes a very dangerous situation. Our task calls for doing everything possible to enable Latin America's progressive forces to curb this initiative by U.S. imperialism.

[Reporter] Now that the U.S. House of Representatives has rejected President Reagan's request for $14 million for the counterrevolution, how does the SED view this situation, the House's rejection of [words indistinct]?

[(Dietrich)] This is a big success for the entire world's peaceful and progressive forces because the world's realistic forces can sense the dangerous nature of the U.S. policy, which calls for turning the Honduran border and neighboring territory into a launching point for an invasion against progressive plans, first against Nicaragua. This rejection is hailed throughout the world, as it shows that Reagan's trees will not touch the sky. [end recording]

TEFEL ON EFFECTS OF AGGRESSION ON SOCIAL WELFARE

PA261622 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Reinaldo Antonio Tefel, minister of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute [Inssbi], has announced that the revolution must invest more than $46 billion in regional settlement programs for Regions I and VI.

In these regions approximately 50,000 peasants have been affected by the actions of the counterrevolutionary bands in the past 6 months. Tefel announced that at a meeting with a delegation of European Parliament members held in the ministry's auditorium. The delegation is made up of Social Democrats Rudi Arndt of the FRG and president of the European Parliament's social democratic group, Ernest Glinne of Belgium, Paolo Falcone of Italy, and Communist parliamentarians Gianni Cervetti of Italy and Gerard Laprat of France.

At this interesting meeting, the parliamentarians discussed with Tefel the great damage that the mercenaries have caused in the area of social welfare. In the 4 years of aggression from U.S. imperialism, 180,000 peasants and Indians throughout the country have been displaced from their homes and have become victims of the mercenaries. In addition, 6,339 children have been orphaned and 11 rural child care centers have been destroyed. Tefel also disclosed that the direct damage to the Inssbi was $11,898,455 and added that the construction of 30 Inssbi centers was interrupted due to attacks.

In conclusion, Tefel told the European parliamentarians that the Inssbi has had the largest budget of any ministry since the revolutionary victory, surpassed only, at the present time, by that of defense in which the revolution is investing 40 percent of the total budget in order to repel the imperialist aggression.

PLI'S GODOY REFUTES FSLN CHARGES OF BOYCOTT

PA241953 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] The official media has recently published statements by FSLN leaders against the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, specifically against its leader Virgilio Godoy, in the sense that PLI's leadership is planning to boycott the National Assembly with a surprise withdrawal. In this respect, Godoy said that it is clear to an even slightly curious observer that the FSLN politicians constantly use a double standard: On one hand, they conduct interviews in which they give out the signals, and on the other, they irresponsibly make accusations and charges as a preventive measure, in order to gain time and to accommodate their own interests. "However, the PLI has not yet made any decision in this respect," Godoy affirmed.

"Could a decision be made in the future?" asked a journalist. Godoy replied: It would be rash to make predictions on the future actions of any political organization. Everything changes so rapidly today that the parties must make permanent adjustments so that its political lines can prevail over these changes. He added: The progovernment sectors are largely responsible for the political instability.

On 16 April, Commander Carlos Nunez directly accused you of promoting meetings between several political parties to get support for President Reagan's proposal. Is this true? Godoy replied: Nunez made this statement at the Assembly, but he did not provide any evidence. Nevertheless, the reality is different, and he knows that the PLI has always favored a national dialogue. This was demonstrated 3 years ago, at the meeting for reflection, and again last year, on the occasion of the installation of the grand national dialogue. The FSLN torpedoed both initiatives because the ruling party has systematically refused to hold talks with Nicaraguans and prefers to do so with foreigners.

So, we have seen the FSLN meeting first with the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties then with Socialist International, the Contadora Group, and subsequently holding meetings in Manzanillo. In addition, the FSLN frequently meets with European politicians, U.S. congressmen, and even with Fidel Castro and Gorbachev, but systematically refuses to meet with the Nicaraguans.

In this case, how can you explain Nunez' charges? It is clear that there is a great interest in boycotting the efforts in favor of a national dialogue by trying to discredit the political parties that promote it. The stratagem used is to link these parties with Reagan's proposal. I believe that the FSLN is greatly worried, because it perceives that the Nicaraguan people in general, particularly the political organizations, are becoming increasingly aware that a national dialogue is the best solution, if not the ultimate one, for Nicaragua's tragic situation. To a large extent, this situation is due to the government's administrative incapacity and to the political ideology of its party.

Some 18 months ago, a prominent leader of the Marxist left told me that when the FSLN accuses other organizations of diversionism, it is because the FSLN itself is doing this, in order to divert public attention from government activities. In other words, it spreads smokescreens to conceal its own actions. Godoy added: This same tactic is used to neutralize sober initiatives, only because they come from independent sectors.

Asked to comment on the charges that the PLI violated the agreements reached at the summit of political parties when it abstained from participating in the elections, Godoy replied: Those who uphold this absurdity are deliberately trying to distort the truth. He added: First of all, the agreements reached at the summit were not of an electoral nature, even though the official party has used them as part of its electoral tactic. The PLI signed the agreements 1 day after it had announced its withdrawal from the elections. Subsequently, the FSLN actually incurred the first violation when official censors prevented the publication of this newspaper, although the first agreement reached was to restore freedom of the press.

Six months after they were signed, the agreements have not been complied with, not due to the irresponsibility of the signatory parties, but because the FSLN has stubbornly refused to honor them, using any pretext, Godoy stressed. He went on: The PLI has clearly reiterated the need to find solutions based on the restoration of national unity, which has been destroyed by the sectarianism of the progovernment sectors. We want to, and we are obliged to contribute to an authentic regime of coexistence that will permit the democratization of the country, without foreign intervention. He added: To achieve this, it is essential to talk, discuss, and negotiate, but among Nicaraguans. Toward this end, we have proposed the resumption of the national dialogue at the primary level, that is at the political level, and then determine the course to be followed for a second level with the participation of other forces and organizations. At a glance, one can see that this is a flexible position. However, while these charges are made, government representatives have been flamboyantly meeting with the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama, Sandinist Unity group and Brooklyn Rivera, although they have been called counterrevolutionaries, beasts, mercenaries, among other epithets.

So, which side is really lying, and which one is contradicting itself? A few weeks ago, one of the nine commanders met with Mexican President De la Madrid, and another one with Colombian President Betancur. This, and other similar attitudes, in addition to its proven incompetence to handle the interests of the Nicaraguan people, is continually eroding the FSLN's credibility, Godoy concluded.

CONTRAS 'MURDER' 2 HEALTH MINISTRY WORKERS

PA261351 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 2133 GMT 25 Apr 85

[News release "just issued" by Defense Ministry's Directorate of Public and Foreign Relations, read by reporter at the Defense Ministry offices -- live]

[Text] A group of Somozist mercenaries murdered Companeros Matilde and Nestor Torres, workers of the Nicaraguan Health Ministry at 1300 on 23 April at (Comarca El Jobito), 44 km northwest of Muelle de los Bueyes, in southern Zelaya.

Attack Telcor Project

PA261632 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Counterrevolutionary groups opposed to the peace process promoted by the revolutionary government attacked a brigade of Miskito workers and militiamen working on a Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services [Telcor] project on the Atlantic coast Monday at noon. They left the sad toll of three dead and five wounded, all of them Miskitos from the Sumubila settlement.

The attack, confirmed yesterday by the defense minister, occurred at El Tamarindo Bridge, on the Puerto Cabezas-Las Minas road, where Telcor is working on a communications project. The mercenaries encountered tough resistance from the Miskito militiamen, who heroically fought for 30 minutes. Hayllam Cuarens, Alejo Bob, and Antini Ortiz were killed in action. They were later transferred to Tasba Pri, where the Miskito communities paid them homage and condemned the brutal attack. Meanwhile, the wounded, Patricio Atoya and Tito Gonzalez, were both in serious condition, and Raul Castellon and Pedro Rodriguez were transferred to the Puerto Cabezas Hospital.

Regional authorities described this new attack as evidence of the criminal attitude of the mercenary groups opposed to the well-being of the Miskito communities and the peace process in northern Zelaya. These groups have been attacking civilian posts for the past 3 months, because of their inability to face the Armed Forces on the military field.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES INCREASED COTTON PRICES

PA291603 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has authorized an 11-percent increase in the purchase price per quintal of cotton over the previous price, and has established incentives to increase cotton production. According to Agricultural Development Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman, the increased cotton prices are an effort to protect cotton produced in Nicaragua from lowered international prices, which have ruined producers in the United States and other countries.

Until yesterday the price was 2,200 cordobas per quintal, but the government raised the price of cotton paid to the producer to 2,450 cordobas. Large cotton producers have been pressuring the government for some months to raise the price to 2,932 cordobas per quintal, while the medium and small producers affiliated with the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen had established the goal of the price put into effect today.

Commander Wheelock said that the 1984-85 cotton season was very poor due to low production. The harvest yielded 4.7 million quintals of cotton from 116,440 hectares planted.

BULGARIAN CONSTRUCTION BRIGADE ENDS MISSION

Receives Awards

FL291124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Jaime Crombet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Secretariat, has presented the Lazaro Pena Order, First Grade, to Aleksandur Dimitrov, leader of the Bulgarian internationalist construction workers Fidel Castro Brigade. At the solemn ceremony held in Havana, the Labor Feat Medal was awarded to another eight members of the brigade, which was organized in 1958 by Bulgarian Kosomol members.

During the ceremony, Crombet read a letter from Fidel in which he says that the Bulgarian brigade, together with Cuban construction workers, has participated since April 1984 in the construction of the first Cuban nuclear power plant. In his letter, Fidel says he is very pleased with magnificent work the Bulgarian internationalists have accomplished in this year of intense work. The commander in chief says he appreciates the high moral values and the productive results obtained by the Bulgarian brigade during its stay in Cuba. This strengthens the solid, lasting ties between the peoples of Dimitrov and Jose Marti, the top Cuban leader said in his letter.

Text of Castro's Letter

FL291528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Here is the congratulatory letter from Fidel to the Bulgarian construction workers:

Dear Comrades: In April of last year you arrived in Cuba to participate, together with Cuban construction workers, in the construction of our first nuclear power plant, a job of great importance and technical complexity, and of extraordinary importance to the development of our country.

It is with great satisfaction that we have learned of the magnificent work you have done during this year of hard work, your exemplary performance, and your willingness to undertake with great enthusiasm and sacrifice all the tasks assigned to you and the additional tasks you took upon yourselves.

We appreciate very highly your moral worth and the productive work done during the brigade's stay in our country. Your presence among us strengthens the existing ties joining the peoples of Dimitrov and Marti. I have no doubt that in Bulgaria, and in any other place to which you may be assigned new missions, you will observe the same exemplary performance of true Communists as you have done in Cuba.

While thanking you in the name of our people for the solidary and internationalist contribution you have made, and while congratulating you from the heart for the success of the past year's work and for the 27 years that have passed since the brigade was organized, I wish to express to you once more my admiration and respect for the heroic Bulgarian people, its party, and for our dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Fraternally,
(Signed) Fidel Castro Ruz

Castro Bids Brigade Farewell

FL291356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Fidel Castro, our commander in chief, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, took leave of the

members of the Bulgarian construction workers Fidel Castro Brigade, founded in 1958, who are returning to their country after working for 1 year on the nuclear power plant that is under construction in Cienfuegos.

At Jose Marti International Airport, at the foot of the airplane ramp, Fidel embraced and shook hands with Aleksandur Dimitrov (Peschev), chief of the internationalist construction brigade.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN VISITS HAVANA

Meeting With Hart

FL232052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and minister of culture, today received the official delegation headed by Matej Lucan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Lucan, who is also deputy premier of the CSSR Government, is leading the delegation that is visiting Cuba on the occasion of the celebration of Czechoslovak culture in Cuba. The festivities will start tomorrow at 2030 with an inaugural concert at the Garcia Lorca Theater.

The large Czechoslovak delegation also includes CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Roman Narozny, Czech Deputy Minister of Culture Josef Svagera, and Josef Rybak.

Cultural Celebration Begins

FL251203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] The second Czechoslovak culture conference opened last night at the Garcia Lorca Theater in Havana with a concert that included works by Czech and Slovak composers. Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, gave the opening speech.

Second Meeting With Hart

FL242240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has met today with Matej Lucan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and deputy premier of the government of the sister nation.

Matej Lucan is leading a delegation that is participating in the celebration of Czechoslovak culture in Cuba. The delegation will visit various cultural institutions and installations in Old Havana, which has been proclaimed the cultural patrimony of all humanity.

Hart and Lucan discussed matters of interest concerning cooperation between the two countries.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES SEEK SEATS ON ILO

FL262107 Bridgetown CANA in English 1547 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 26, CANA--English-speaking Caribbean countries have announced they will seek two seats on the restructured governing body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and will push their case at the ILO congress in Geneva in June.

Labour ministers from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) last night ended two days of discussions, which among other subjects dealt with a joint regional approach at the ILO meeting. Ministers agreed that Caricom member states as a sub-group would seek two seats on the ILO governing body and that member states would make every effort to be represented at this and future conferences of the ILO, a conference communique said. At present Latin America and the Caribbean as a group have five seats on the ILO governing body, one of which is reserved for the English-speaking group. Jamaica is now occupying that seat for a three-year term. But under the restructuring now taking place, 12 seats would go to the Americas and the problem will be with allocation among the United States, Canada, Brazil and others in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Suggestions have been that allocation be based on population, economic strength, and other similar variables. Technocrats suggested that the Caricom group go ahead with its quest for two seats on the body, but have a fall-back position on which they might share seats on a term basis, worked out according to population and time span. The ministers are having none of that, said one source here. The region wants two seats and that's what they will be pushing for.

Another major agenda item for the Caricom ministers was how their leaders agreement last July on the need for structural economic adjustment by member states would impact on labour and employment in the 13-member community and what needed to be done to lighten the burden of displacements. The communique gave few details of the talks on this matter, but said the ministers considered (it) carefully. They emphasised the critical role of labour in the adjustment porcess and agreed to assist in developing improved programmes and facilities for small enterprises, it added.

In the area of human resource development, the communique said that ministers noted continuing efforts of the ILO in collaboration with the Caricom Secretariat in areas such as improvement of public sector personnel management, workers education, vocational training, and manpower planning and labour administration. Community sources said the minister considered these areas critical as the region geared up for increased productivity and competitivity and adjusted to earn more from exports and to deal with serious problems of balance of payments and unemployment. It is expected that follow-up regional meetings and studies will take place focusing on these matters and the retraining of workers.

The ministers also noted information related to special labour-related programmes in some states which could provide valuable lessons for other member states -- the operation of the national insurance unemployment scheme in Barbados and the employment training programmes for youths in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, the communique said. They also agreed to give further attention to the financial and collaborative aspects of a regional centre for small development which is being developed by the ILO. They said, too, that there was need to review and update labour law in the Caribbean as mandated by a previous meeting and told the Caricom Secretariat, with the assistance of the law faculty of the University of the West Indies, once funding can be found, to mount a study that would examine existing laws. This would encompass both legislation and case law.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

ACLM DENOUNCES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

FL261717 Bridgetown CANA in English 2337 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, April 25, CANA -- A leftist opposition group, the Antigua-Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), accused the Antigua and Barbuda Government of human rights violations today, following deportation of more than 29 American agricultural specialist. What you have there is a fundamental breach of human rights, ACLM leader Tim Hector said. Agricultural Missions Incorporated (AMI), a U.S. church-supported development organisation, said several of its members were immediately deported or given 24 hours to leave after turning up here for an April 23-26 meeting the government had originally approved. AMI spokesperson Ruth Harris told reporters in New York that the agricultural specialists had been accused of plotting to overthrow the Vere Bird government -- a claim they rejected.

The Antigua Programme Centre of the Caribbean Conference of Churches today issued a statement confirming the deportations, but saying the immigration authorities had given no explanation. Press reports out of New York quote Antigua's Ambassador to the United Nations Lloydstone Jacobs as saying the group had gone to the island to meet with leftists and plot the coup, but St Johns is still to issue a statement.

Hector, who was to address the meeting here, said the government seemed to be trying to determine who should speak, when, why, and where. He said this was a frontal attack on freedom of speech and a most serious and dangerous development in the Caribbean.

GRENADA

BLAIZE'S BUDGET PROJECTS DEFICIT FOR 1985

FL271945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 27, CANA -- Grenada Government is projecting an E.C. 28.2 million dollar (one E.C. dol: 37 cents U.S.) deficit on its recurrent account for the new fiscal year, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize announced in his 1985-1986 budget yesterday. The shortfall, he said, would be met by budgetary aid from external sources. He did not identify them.

The budget itself called for total expenditure of 249.9 million dollars, 126.7 million dollars for capital works and 123.2 million dollars for recurrent spending. Recurrent revenue, said Blaize in his first budget since coming to power in general elections last December, was projected at 95 million dollars.

Blaize described his budget as a relief one for Grenadians who in the past decade have been grappling with severe economic problems brought on by recession in the global economy. In a speech lasting just under two hours, Blaize, who is also minister of finance in the nearly five-month-old government, announced wide-ranging relief for taxpayers on their personal income as well as for their business community, and significant reductions in import duties on foodstuff and manufactured products.

Company tax will return to 50 percent from the 55 percent levied by the previous government and the method of calculating stamp duties payable on imported goods has been revised to reduce the cost of these commodities to the consumer.

The airport departure tax moves from 15 to 20 dollars per person in order to raise additional funds to help defray the cost of operating Granada's first international airport opened six months ago. Some 41.6 million dollars is earmarked for completion of the new Point Salines Airport, 15.7 million for road construction, 4.5 million dollars on the development of electricity, and 2.6 million dollars on housing. Five million dollars would be used to compensate persons whose property was confiscated by previous governments between 1970-79, some 3.8 million dollars towards water projects, and a further 3.3 million dollars for the repair and reconstruction of educational facilities.

Blaize said government would reduce export duties imposed on farmers produce like cocoa, nutmeg, and bananas by 25 percent, with the hope of progressively eliminating this duty over a period of four years. This relief measure is estimated to cost the government some 860,000 dollars in annual revenue, but which I anticipate will rebound to the good of the economy in terms of the multiplier effects that such additional disposable income in the hands of the farmers would generate, the prime minister told parliament.

On income tax, he announced a series of measures that will ensure bigger take-home pay packets for workers. Personal allowances would be increased from 1,500 to 2,500 dollars; allowances for spouses from 600 to 1,200 dollars; allowances for a first child from 650 to 1,000 dollars, a second child from 650 to 800 dollars, and from third child and onwards from 350 to 500 dollars. Blaize said that with these measures single persons without children earning 6,000 dollars annually who now pay 339 dollars in income tax would see this fall to 226 dollars; for married persons without children and earning a similar amount annually, the tax deductible would drop from 249 dollars to 100 dollars. Single persons earning an annual 12,000 dollars would now have to pay 983 dollars instead of 2,183 dollars in personal income tax and married persons without children in the same bracket 773 dollars as against the previous ceiling of 2,001 dollars. Single persons working for 30,000 dollars a year have had their taxes dropped from 11,040 dollars to 6,905 dollars, and married persons in the same pay scale but without children would now pay 6,365 dollars compared with the previous 10,680 dollars.

This relief is expected to cause a revenue loss of some 2.5 million dollars annually, but could enhance economic activity as a result of the increased take home pay in the hands of taxpayers, Blaize said. In the final analysis the public finances would be a beneficiary of these measures and we are sticking our necks on the line to prove that you can increase revenue even while you reduce taxes.

The prime minister estimated a loss of about 350,000 dollars from the five percent reduction in company tax. In a further effort to stimulate economic activity, he said the government would be making dividends payable to income free from income tax as it relates to ordinary Grenadian entrepreneurs.

In a revised system, stamp duty on imports would now be calculated on the CIF (cost, insurance and freight) value only, instead of the present CIF plus import duties. While this measure is expected to have some impact on the cost of living, this gain to taxpayers is being partially offset by the 15 percent increase in the extra-regional tariff on approximately 90 items as a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Caribbean heads of government in Nassau in July 1984 for the promotion of intra-regional trade, Blaize said.

On the other hand, import duty on some 31 items covering a range of commodities including vegetables, fruits, and certain manufactured articles, for example, garments and footwear is being reduced by 50 percent in accordance with a Caricom region, he added. This move would cost the government some 600,000 dollars and should have some effect on reducing cost of living, Blaize said.

Overall, he felt the budget would achieve its principal objective of stimulating the economy. The budget, he said, also represents only the first steps in our attempts to revitalize and resuscitate the economy of Grenada. Blaize added: We appreciate that there is a lot yet to be done, and that complacency is to be avoided at all cost. The task is not an easy one as the government tries to grapple with the problems of reconstruction with limited financial resources, Blaize added.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CURACAO SHELL REFINERY STILL UNDER DISCUSSION

FL262044 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Representatives from Venezuela and Holland prepared for a second round of talks yesterday in Caracas on the future of the Shell refinery in Curacao, which provides 60 percent of the island's income. On the first day of the meeting, Wednesday, delegates appeared to disagree over the extent to which the countries are responsible for assuring the continued operation of the refinery on the Netherlands Antilles island. Shell had announced it would close the installation at the end of March but postponed the shutdown to give Curacao and Venezuela time to discuss concessions that might allow more profitable operation of the plant. Venezuela requested the participation of Holland, which sent a special envoy to the meeting about the refinery. The special Dutch envoy said after Wednesday's meeting, in his words: At this time I can only say that we want to look at the possibilities for cooperation, and when the meetings end we can give a more concrete answer.

Venezuela has agreed to increase oil supplies to the refinery by 50,000 barrels a day in an effort to keep the installation operating. Curacao would face a serious economic and social crisis if the refinery closes, because the plant provides 60 percent of the island's income and is by far the largest employer.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BARBADOS' TRUSS TO VISIT TO ENCOURAGE TOURISM

FL250144 Bridgetown CANA in English 2219 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 24, CANA -- Barbados' new tourism minister, Aaron Truss, arrives here tomorrow to head a team aiming to resuscitate holiday travel by Trinidadians and Tobagonians to Barbados.

Barbados, which in recent years had developed a lucrative tourist trade with Trinidad and Tobago, recently reported a 9.8 per cent decline in visitor traffic from the twin island Republic for 1984. The figures are: 1983 -- 47,662; 1984 -- 43,023.

The state-run Barbados Board of Tourism had announced in Bridgetown just over two weeks ago that to counter the fall-off in visitor arrivals from this country it would mount a 5-day promotion mission to Port-of-Spain. Truss' visit will be the first here since he was appointed tourism minister February 1.

Other members of the tourist board delegation, including Margaret Hope and Wendell Callendar, are already here to prepare for the minister's visit.

Truss is expected to spend a few days here.